

# The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 12] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1959/PHALGUNA 30, 1880

## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 9th March, 1959 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
36.	S.Os. 539 and 540, dated 5th March, 1959.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Granting recognition permanently to the Saurashtra Oil and Oilseeds Association, Rajkot in respect of forward contracts in Groundnut Kernels and Groundnut Oil respectively.
37.	S.O. 541, dated 9th March, 1959.	Ministry of Law.	Declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the elected members of the Bombay State Legislative Assembly to fill a vacancy in the Council of States.
38.	S. O. 542, dated 9th March, 1959.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of films specified therein.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

## PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

## ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 10th March 1959

S.O. 605.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950), the Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh, hereby

nominates Shri S. M. N. Raina, Deputy Secretary to that Government, as the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Madhya Pradesh, from the 1st March, 1959 and until further orders.

[No. 154/6/58/4363.]

By Order,

S. C. ROY, Secy.

*New Delhi, the 13th March 1959*

**S.O. 606.**—Whereas the election of Shri Shankar Deo Vedalankar, as a member of the House of the People from the Gulbarga constituency of that House was called in question by an election petition presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), by Shri B. Shyam Sunder, resident of Devappa Building, Gazipura, Gulbarga;

And whereas, the Election Tribunal appointed by the Election Commission in pursuance of the provisions of Section 86 of the said Act, for the trial of the said election petition, dismissed the said election petition by an Order dated the 15th October, 1957, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, No. 580, dated the 11th December, 1957;

And whereas, the High Court of Mysore at Bangalore, on an appeal of Shri B. Shyam Sunder set aside the said order of the Election Tribunal, by its judgment dated the 28th February, 1958, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II—Section 3, sub-section (ii), No. 73 dated the 30th April, 1958 and remanded the said petition for the further trial;

And whereas, the said Election Tribunal, after further trial of the petition has, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 103 of the said Act, sent a copy of its Order in the said petition to the Commission;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 106 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby publishes the said Order of the Tribunal.

#### BEFORE THE ELECTION TRIBUNAL AT GULBARGA

*Thursday, the 29th day of January, 1959*

ELECTION PETITION NO. 431 OF 1957

BEFORE SHRI R. HANMANATH RAO, B.A., LL.B., MEMBER ELECTION TRIBUNAL, GULBARGA

Shri B. Shyam Sunder son of B. Manikyam, caste Mala, age 52, Occupation Political worker, Resident of Devappa Building, Gazipura, Gulbarga,—  
*Petitioner.*

By: Shri Shankar Rao, Borgaonkar, Barrister-at-law and Shri Mahabubul Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

*Versus*

1. Shri Shankar Deo Vedalankar, son of Mr. Balaji Rao, Caste Arya Samaj, Age 32, Occupation Social Worker, C/O, Shri Dattatrya Rao Awaredi, Kanada Sahitya Sangh, Jagat Gulbarga.
2. Mr. Mahadeo Appa Rampure Congress Leader, Gulbarga, Congress Committee, Gazipura, Gulbarga.
3. Mr. Sharangouda Inamdar, M.L.A., Gazipura, Gulbarga.
4. Mr. R. V. Bidap, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bidar.

All candidates that contested the Election from the constituency,

—*Respondents.*

By: Shri Venkat Rao Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., Advocate for Respondents 1 and 2.

## JUDGMENT

This is an Election Petition under Section 80 of the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 presented by Shri B. Shyam Sunder on 3rd May 1957, before the Election Commission of India challenging the validity and the legality of the election of Shri Shanker Doo, Respondent-1 to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) from the Gulbarga Parliamentary (Double Member) Constituency to fill the Reserved seat on grounds of (1) corrupt practices and (2) the incompetency of Respondent-1, an Arya Samajist to represent the Scheduled Caste. The Petitioner has prayed that the election of Respondent-1 be declared void and ineffective and he be declared to be duly elected under Sections 100 and 101 of the said Act. As Sarvashri Mahadevappa Rampure, Sharan Gouda Inamdar, and R. V. Bidap were candidates for the general seat of Gulbarga Parliamentary (Double Member) Constituency, they too have been impleaded as Respondents 2 to 4. The Election Commission appointed this Election Tribunal on 30th May, 1957 (Gazette of India, dated 15th June, 1957). When the Election Petition was received by this Tribunal notices were issued to the Respondents. Respondents 1 to 3 filed their written statements but Respondent No. 4 was set *ex parte* as he did not enter his appearance in spite of service of notice. Issues were framed on 27th August 1957, and the Election Petition was dismissed on 15th October, 1957, as the Petitioner failed to produce evidence on that date. The Petitioner went in appeal and the Hon'ble High Court, Mysore State, remanded the case with a direction that the Petitioner be allowed to produce evidence only in regard to issue No. 1 which runs as follows: "Is Respondent-1 an Arya Samajist by creed, belief and profession and so not a member of the Scheduled Caste?"

2. The Petitioner has examined (11) witnesses including himself. Respondent-1 has stepped into the witness-box and produced one witness in the Court. He got two witnesses examined on Commission. (13) Documents have been exhibited on behalf of the Petitioner while (10) documents have been produced by Respondent-1. The other respondents have not adduced any evidence in the case.

3. It is necessary to mention at the outset that the Petitioner raised the objection before the Returning Officer on 1st February 1957 at the time of the scrutiny of the nomination papers that as Respondent-1 belonged to Arya Samaj which does not believe in caste system he is not a person from the Scheduled Caste. On behalf of Respondent-1 the objection raised was met on two grounds (1) Respondent-1 was already a sitting member of Mysore Legislative Assembly from Humnabad Double Member Constituency representing the Reserved seat for the Scheduled caste and (2) he had produced a certificate under Section 33(2) to the effect that he belongs to Scheduled Caste. The Petitioner contended then that in the former election none might have raised the question and so it cannot be taken as a conclusive proof of the Respondent being a person from the Scheduled Caste and that the Certificate produced might have been obtained by the Respondent concealing the fact that he belonged to Arya Samaj. The Returning Officer called upon the Petitioner to produce documents in support of his contentions but he asked for time which the Returning Officer did not grant and the nomination paper of Respondent-1 was accepted as taking him to belong to Scheduled Caste (Samagar).

4. The Petitioner states that Respondent-1 is an Arya Samajist by creed, belief and profession and therefore not a member of a Scheduled Caste for any area in any State of India and so he was not qualified to fill the Reserved seat of the Gulbarga Parliamentary Constituency. The Petitioner has enumerated six facts from which he wants that an inference be drawn that the Respondent-1 is an Arya Samajist. I do not think it necessary to specify these facts at this stage for I shall deal with each of them separately in view of the material in record.

5. Respondent-1 denies the allegations of the Petitioner that he is an Arya Samajist by creed, belief and profession and not a member of the Scheduled Caste. He claims to be a member of the Scheduled Caste and as such qualified to fill the Parliamentary seat from a Reserved constituency in any area in any State of India. Respondent-1 further submits that even if it is assumed without admitting that the allegation of the Petitioner that the Respondent is an Arya Samajist is correct even then he will not be disqualified to fill a Parliamentary seat from the Reserved Constituency. A person merely because he becomes a member of Arya Samaj or sympathises with its movements, programme or activities will not cease to be a Scheduled Caste member and he will not be deprived of his legal and political rights as a member of the Scheduled Caste. Respondent-1 mentions in his written statement that Arya Samaj is not a caste but it is only a Reformist movement started by Swamy Dayanand Saraswati to eradicate several social and religious evils that had crept in the Hindu Religion and Society.

He too asserts that Respondent-1 is Samgar by caste and so competent to fill the Reserve seat for Scheduled Caste. Respondent-3 has filed a written statement in support of the Petitioner. In the rejoinder the Petitioner again asserted that as soon as a member belonging to the Scheduled Caste converts to Arya Samaj Faith or to any other Faith he ceases to be a Scheduled Caste member and consequently he would be deprived of the rights and privileges which he could have enjoyed as a member of the Scheduled Caste.

6. I shall now proceed to give my findings on the six facts enumerated by the Petitioner in his Petition for drawing the inference that Respondent-1 is an Arya Samajist.

(a) The Respondent-1 is the "Snataka" of Gurukul Kangari, Haridwar, a religious institution of Arya Samaj. That institution confers the degree of "Vedalankar" to a student who gets converted to Arya Samaj and ceases to be a member of the Scheduled Caste. Respondent-1 has admitted that he is a Snatak (Bachelor) of Gurukul University Kangri but has denied that the said University is a religious institution of Arya Samaj and that it confers the degree of "Vedalankar" to a student who gets converted to Arya Samaj and ceases to be a member of any caste. It will now have to be seen whether Gurukul at Kangari is a religious institution or not and whether it confers the degree of "Vedalankar" on candidates belonging to Arya Samaj only. P.W. 1 has deposed that from the rules of Gurukul Kangari it is evident that only persons having Yagnopavita (sacred thread) are given the degree of Vedalankar after having gone through Vedarambha Sanskar. Shankar Deo Respondent-1 has deposed that it is not necessary for admission in Gurukul Kangari that a student should be an Arya Samajist. The evidence tendered by Pandit Indra Vidya Vachaspati s/o Swamy Shradha Nandji, the Vice Chancellor of Gurukul Kangari University (R.W. 3) is very important in this connection. He states that Gurukul Kangari is an Educational Institution in which there is no bar of religion, caste or creed for admission into it. Vedarambha Sanskar is a Sanskar made at the time of admission of students in the Gurukul. This is not a conversion ceremony. It is not a Shuddi Sanskar. In the Vedarambha Sanskar a Yajna is performed and all the students who have no Yajna Pavita are invested with it. This witness has no personal knowledge as to whether Respondent-1 went through the Vedarambha Sanskar or not as he came to Gurukul Kangari from its branch institution at Kurukshetra. The witness admits that from the prefix 'Bramhachary' to the name of Respondent-1 it has to be inferred that his Upanayana Sanskar had been performed at Kurukshetra. It is clear from the evidence of the Vice Chancellor of Gurukul University that Upanayana Sanskar or Vedarambha Sanskar of Respondent-1 must have been performed at the time of his admission either at Gurukul Kangari or at its branch Gurukul Kurukshetra. Late Lala Lajpat Rai in his book "Arya Samaj" has specified that the Gurukul was established by the Vegetarian Section of the Arya Samaj with a view to impart education as propounded by Dayanand in his works, giving more attention to proficiency in Vedic Sanskrit and character building on Vedic lines. In view of these circumstances, it is clear that Respondent-1 went through the Vedarambha Sanskar or the Upanayana Sanskar at the time of his admission to Gurukul.

(b) The second point urged by the Petitioner is that after getting the degree of Vedalankar from Gurukul Kangari, Respondent-1 got admission in Dayanand Anglo Vedic (D.A.V.) College as an Arya Samajist. The Respondent admits that he joined D.A.V. College but he denies to have done so as an Arya Samajist. The admissions into D.A.V. College are not restricted to only Arya Samajees but are open to any person irrespective of caste, creed or Religion. The witnesses of the Petitioner have no personal knowledge as to whether only an Arya Samajist is admitted in the D.A.V. College or not, and so the testimony of Shri Hazarilal Rohtagi, Principal D.A.V. College (R.W. 4) shall have to be relied upon. He deposes that in the application for admission presented in 1949 by Respondent-1 he noted his caste as Arya. He has also offered an explanation that one who thinks himself to be a Reformer amongst the Hindus and does not believe in birthwise caste system calls himself an Arya. It is clear from this that though Respondent-1 might not have got himself admitted as an Arya Samajee in the D.A.V. College he did mention in the application form that he was an Arya—a person not believing in birthwise caste-system.

(c) The third circumstance to which the Petitioner has referred to is that after returning from Agra to Hyderabad, Respondent-1 worked as an Arya Samaj Upadeshak (Preacher) in Hyderabad. P.Ws. 1 to 3 Shamsunder, B. Venkat Swamy and Chandrapal have deposed that Respondent-1 worked as Arya Samaj

Upadeshak but the Respondent contends that he worked as a Pracharak for the upliftment of Harijans and not as an Arya Samajee Upadeshak. Respondent-1 states that he submitted an application giving therein a scheme for the upliftment of Harijans and requested that he may be appointed to do that work under the auspices of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad. R.W. 2 Pandit Narenderji, the President of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad has produced the scheme that the Respondent had submitted on 27th April 1951 and the application that he had given on 1st May, 1951 for his being appointed to do the work of Harijan uplift (Dalitcdhar) on a remuneration of Rs. 100 (Exs. D1 and 2). R.W. 2 draws a distinction between the general Pracharaks of the Arya Samaj and the Pracharaks who are appointed for specific purposes to work under the auspices of the Arya Samaj. Be as it may, this much is proved that Respondent-1 worked as Upadeshak in 1951 under the auspices of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad.

(d) It is alleged that Respondent-1 married a girl from an Arya Samaj family according to Arya Samaj rites and that an Arya Samaj Pandit Shri Madan Mohan Vidyasagar was the Purohit at that marriage ceremony. The Respondent states that he married a Hindu woman according to Vedic rites and that he does not know whether Shri Madan Mohan Vidyasagar who performed the marriage was an Arya Samajee or not. P.W. 4 Gopdeo Shastri who was present at the marriage of Respondent-1 deposes that it was celebrated according to Vedic rites of Arya Samaj and this must have been done on the ground of the Respondent being an Arya Samajist. The marriage was performed at Arya Samaj Mandir Udagir. P.W. 8 Naganath Rao states that the wife of Respondent-1 belonged to Panchala (Sonar) caste and the marriage was performed according to Arya Samaj rites. P.W. 2 B. Venkat Swamy states that he used to congratulate Respondent-1 for getting himself married with a girl belonging to another caste. The Respondent too admits that his wife belongs to Sonar caste and that Madan Mohan Vidyasagar was the Purohit who performed his marriage. It is proved from this evidence that the marriage of Respondent-1 was performed according to Arya Samaj rites.

(e) and (f) In an article under the caption "The Political Struggle of Arya Samaj, Hyderabad" published in the book "Vinayak Rao Abhinandan Grantha" Pandit Narenderji has referred to Respondent-1 as an Arya Samaj candidate who was elected in the first General Elections (Ex. P-1). It is suggested on behalf of the Petitioner that the mention of Respondent-1 as an Arya Samajec by Pandit Narenderji supports the contention of the Petitioner that Respondent-1 is an Arya Samajee. Pandit Narenderji was examined by Respondent-1 (R.W. 2) and he has offered the explanation that he referred to Respondent-1 as one of the Arya Samajists in the State because the list contained the names of the persons who are not Arya Samajists but who had sympathies for the Arya Samaj programme and activity. I went through the extract of the article marked Ex. P-1 and find myself unable to agree with the explanation given by R.W. 2 for the list is of the Arya Samajees elected for the Vidhan Sabha and it has not been mentioned anywhere that the sympathisers of the Arya Samaj have also been included in it. It is true that a person is not bound by what others say about him but it is a circumstance which shall have to be taken into consideration along with other facts. This article was reproduced in Vivrati, a Hindi monthly magazine, Ex. P-5.

7. There is one more piece of evidence which has been produced on behalf of the Petitioner and that was not referred to in the Election Petition. In fact this evidence was adduced after the petitioner had closed his evidence. I allowed him to produce this evidence as it was stated that the Petitioner had no knowledge of these facts till 26th November 1958. Ex. P-11 is the letter addressed to the Petitioner by Captain Surya Pratap, the Pradhan of Arya Samaj Sultan Bazaar, Hyderabad in which he informed the petitioner that Respondent-1 was enlisted as a member of the Arya Samaj Sultan Bazaar in the Anta Ranga Sabha held on 26th September 1953, and that he had paid subscription of Rs. 10 per month upto March, 1956 and thereafter at the rate of Rs. 2 per month. Ex. P-12 is a copy of the Resolution of the Arya Samaj Sultan Bazaar dated 26th February, 1953 from which it is evident that Shri Shankar Deoji Vidyalankar was admitted as the Sabhasad (member) of the Arya Samaj by the Anta Ranga Sabha. Exhibit P-13 shows that Respondent-1 paid a sum of Rs. 30 as subscription for the period April 1956 to June, 1957 on 18th June 1957. These copies were furnished to the Petitioner by P.W. 11 Captain Surya Pratap at his request. P.W. 11 had brought with him the original proceeding-book and the Register showing the payment made by Respondent-1 at the time of tendering evidence. Captain Surya Pratap has no personal knowledge of the facts to be found in Exhibits P-12 and 13 and his evidence is based on the record that has come into his custody after his being elected the Pradhan in the month of May, 1958. P.W. 11 admits that for becoming a member of an Arya Samaj a person has to submit an application for that purpose

in a prescribed form. No such application of the Respondent has been produced in the Court. The production of such an application was quite essential for establishing that the Respondent-1 had offered to become a member of the Arya Samaj. P.W. 11 has admitted that there are some subscribers of the Arya Samaj who are not registered Arya Samajists. From these facts the only inference that can be drawn is that Respondent-1 was not a registered Arya Samajee though he was an Arya Samajee. The conclusion that I have drawn is supported by Ex. D-9 which is a list of the members of Arya Samaj Sultan Bazar prepared by Sarvashri Surya Pratap, Surya Datta Sharma and Narenderji on 22nd April, 1958 after scrutinising the records of the Arya Samaj Sultan Bazar and it does not contain the name of Respondent-1.

8. Some other acts of Respondent-1 which would connect him with Arya Samaj movement have also been referred to by some of the witnesses of the Petitioner P.W. 2 B. Venkat Swamy who is the joint Secretary of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad has produced 14th Annual Report of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha and the relevant portion in it is marked Ex. P-6 which shows that during the period under report Respondent-1 performed one Shuddhi and twenty sanskars. He participated in the Utshava (Celebration) at Yadgir and delivered about 100 speeches. He established Arya Samaj Mandirs and worked in the Veda Week (Saptah) at Umari. He preached Satyarth Prakash and did propaganda work in connection with Sammelan (Conference). P.W. 3 Chandrapal states that Respondent-1 has written a foreword to a pamphlet "Swargame Santa Sammelan" which preaches the principles of Arya Samaj, Ex. P-7. The name of the Respondent also finds a place in a pamphlet published in 1955 by Shri Bansilal Byas, Mantri Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad, in the list of Pratishtith (distinguished) Aryas given in it (Ex. P-4). It is argued on behalf of Respondent-1 that Pratishtith Arya does not signify that the person referred to as such is a registered Arya Samajee. I agree with this line of reasoning but the fact remains that Respondent-1 was referred to by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad as a distinguished Arya. Exhibit P-3 is the 13th Annual report of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad published in 1944 in which it has been mentioned that Pandit Shanker Deoji Udagir inspected 37 Samajs, gave 138 lectures, performed 23 Vaidic Sanskars and enrolled 4 members. With respect to this document it is contended that Pandit Shankar Deoji Udgar is not the Respondent and so he is not connected with any work referred to in the report. As no questions regarding the identity of Pandit Shanker Deoji referred to in the report and Respondent-1 were put to any witness during the course of the cross-examination, I find no substance in the objection raised at the stage of the arguments. Respondent-1 has not said anything in his sworn testimony with respect to the publications Exs. P-3, 4, 6 and 7 and so there appears to be no reason to discard this documentary evidence. Exhibit P-2 is a copy of the judgment of the Magistrate Bidar in the case Mahadu vs. Subhadrabai on the file of his Court in which Respondent-1 is referred to as Arya and his occupation being 'Mochi'. The description of an accused given in a complaint has no legal significance when the particular fact has not been discussed and decided in the body of the judgment.

9. It would now be advisable to specify the several circumstances on which Respondent-1 relies for rebutting the evidence led by the Petitioner.

- (a) Respondent 1 was getting a scholarship from Uttar Pradesh Government while studying in D.A.V. College as a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste. R.W. 4, the Principal of D.A.V. College has issued a certificate Ex. D-8 to the effect that Respondent 1 belongs to Scheduled Caste and as such was granted a Scheduled Caste scholarship by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This shows that while Respondent 1 was studying in D.A.V. College he availed the opportunity of obtaining a scholarship on the basis of his caste by birth but that does not mean that he did not then profess the Arya Samaj creed.
- (b) Respondent 1 was on hunger strike for two days at D.A.V. College as Harijan students were not admitted to mess with other caste Hindus. R.W. 4, the Principal of D.A.V. College has also referred to this incident and has stated that as Shankar Deo was not allowed to mess in the hostel run by a Brahmin Cook on the ground of his being a Scheduled Caste person, he went on hunger strike. From this incident the inference that can be drawn would be not in favour of Respondent 1 but against him, for it shows that Respondent 1 claimed equal status with the other caste Hindu students on the ground that there should be no distinction made in the hostel on the basis of caste by birth as he was an Arya Samajee.

- (c) Respondent 1 claims that he arranged a very big conference of Harijans at Bidar in 1951 (Ex. D-3) but this can only mean that he worked for raising the standard of Harijans by holding their conference. It does not signify, however, that he was not professing the Arya Samaj faith.
- (d) The Petitioner's witnesses have also admitted that Respondent 1 was elected for the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly in 1952 from the Reserved Seat of the Scheduled Caste, Humanabad. He was also the President of Harijan, M.L.As. Association, Hyderabad. This also shows that he took the benefit of the caste of his birth at the time of the General Elections in 1952 and nobody challenged it on that occasion on the ground of his being an Arya Samajee. The previous election cannot estop the petitioner from raising the issue that he has done in this election petition.
- (e) Respondent 1 was the President of the Hyderabad Branch of the Depressed Classes League of which Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Railways, is the founder and he is now the General Secretary of that All India Organisation. This conduct of Respondent 1 shows that he is actively participating in an organisation which tries to raise the standard of Harijans but that too cannot be taken to be a circumstance to rebut the evidence of the Petitioner that he belongs to Arya Samaj. In view of the above discussion, I hold that Respondent 1 is an Arya Samajist by creed, belief and profession and it has now to be seen as to whether he continues to be still a member of a Scheduled Caste or not.

10. Article 330 of the Constitution of India directs that seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for the Scheduled Castes. The President of India has in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India has made the order which is known as "The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950" which specifies the castes that would be included in the Scheduled Castes for the purpose of Reserved seats. Chambhar, Mochi and Samagar of the erstwhile Hyderabad State are included amongst the Scheduled Castes by this order. Section 3 of the said Order reads "Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from Hinduism shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled caste." This necessitates the consideration as to whether Arya Samaj is a religion different from Hinduism or not.

11. The Petitioner deposes that Arya Samaj is not included in the Scheduled Caste and it is not to be found in the list prepared by the Central Government in this regard. The Arya Samajists follow "Satyarth Prakash". As the Arya Samajists do not recognise idol worship, Avatars, birthwise caste system and performance of Shraddhas like the Hindus, they are followers of a religion other than Hinduism. Similarly P.W. 2 Venkat Swamy states that an Arya Samajist is not a Hindu and he gets his religion or faith entered in Census Register as "Vaidic Dharmi" or "Arya Samajee". The religion of the Arya Samajists is Vaidic Dharma. This witness has also admitted that Swamy Dayanand did not establish any new Religion but he made the people realise what they had forgotten about their religion. The Arya Samajists do not believe in Puranas and some Shlokas of Geeta. The witness has also stated that Swamy Dayanandji has interpreted the word "Arya" as a righteous person and Arya Samaj as a society consisting of righteous persons believing in truth (Satya) and following the Vaidic Dharma. P.W. 6 Ganpat Rao who is a Chambhar by caste states that persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes think that Respondent 1 belongs to Arya Dharma and there is a great difference between Arya Dharma and the Religion of untouchables. P.W. 11 Shri Surya Pratap, the Pradhan of Arya Samaj, Sultan Bazar also thinks that Arya Samaj and Hinduism are different religions. In Arya Samaj Varna is determined by Guna, Karma and Swabhava and not on the basis of birth.

12. R.W. 2 Pandit Narenderji states that Arya Samaj is not a separate religion from that of Hinduism but it is the name of an Organisation consisting of persons who propagate the real religion as found in the Vedas. An Arya Samajist does not think himself to be separate from the Hindu. R.W. 3 Pandit Indra, Vice Chancellor, Gurukul Kangari University has expressed the opinion that Arya Samaj is not a religion, Dharma or caste but it is a reformist society of Hinduism. R.W. 4 Hazarilal Rohatgi, Principal, D.A.V. College, also states that a person who thinks himself to be a reformer amongst the Hindus and does not believe in birthwise caste-system calls himself an "Arya". A letter addressed

by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India, to Respondent 1 on the 23rd November, 1958 has been produced by Respondent 1 and it is marked Ex. D-10. It reads "Your letter of the 14th November, 1958. Arya Samaj is a reform movement. I take it within Hinduism. So any one who joins the Samaj does not cease to be a Hindu, that is my view." When the original letter was sent to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan by this Court he admitted that it was written and signed by him and that he did not know that it was in connection with an Election Petition.

13. It would be advisable to refer in brief to the genesis of Arya Samaj. Arya Samaj was founded by Swamy Dayanand Saraswati in 1875 enunciating the "ten principles" of that school of thought. The object of Swamy Dayanand was to revive the Vedic Faith;—The Vedas were the sheet-anchor of his propaganda and his scheme of reform. Swamy Dayanand has observed in *Satyarth Prakash* "My conception of God and all other objects in the universe is founded on the teachings of the Veda and other true Shastras, and is in conformity with the beliefs of all the sages from Brahma down to Jaimini. I offer a statement of these beliefs for the acceptance of all good men. That alone I hold to be acceptable which is worthy of being believed in by all men and in all ages. I do not entertain the least idea of founding a new religion or sect."—The Arya Samaj by Lala Lajpat Rai, page 89. What the founder of a particular school of thought had in his mind about his movement is a very relevant fact and so it shall have to be taken that Swamy Dayanandji was not the originator of a new religion but he wanted to reform the religion of his birth i.e. Hinduism.

14. It is beyond the pale of controversy that Arya Samaj does not believe in polytheism, Avatars (Incarnations), performance of Shraddhas, caste system and such other matters. If non-belief in these matters cuts at the root of Hinduism then certainly Arya Samaj shall have to be taken as a separate religion. There is no authoritative definition of Hinduism. The petitioner, when asked to define Hinduism during the course of the cross examination, has rightly stated "Hinduism is the way of life propounded during the last three thousand years by customs, manners and ceremonies evolved during that period." Dr. Radhakrishnan in his book "The Hindu View of Life" at page 21 observes "Hinduism is therefore not a definite dogmatic creed but a vast, complex, but subtly unified mass of spiritual thought and realisation." At page 77 of the same book, he further observes: "Hinduism is more a way of life than a form of thought. While it gives absolute liberty in the world of thought, it enjoins a strict code of practice. The theist and the atheist, the sceptic and the agnostic may all be Hindus if they accept the Hindu system of culture and life. Hinduism insists not on religious conformity but on a spiritual and ethical outlook in life." When Hinduism is not a dogmatic creed then it has the potentialities of keeping within its fold new thoughts and ideas. Hinduism is not static but is dynamic and so it can accommodate in itself new thoughts which are the results of ever changing environment. Looked at from this point of view Arya Samaj is an essentially Hindu Organisation and it is not a separate religion.

15. It is argued on behalf of the Petitioner that as Swamy Dayanand is dogmatic in his assertions and says that one who disrespects the Vedas should be turned out of the Nation and the Country, his school of thought is static just like Christianity and Mohammadanism and so it shall have to be treated as a separate religion other than Hinduism. I do not agree with this point of view, for variety is the quint essence of Hinduism or Hindu culture and no amount of diversity in thought can remove a person from the Hindu fold. In spite of his dogmatic assertions Swamy Dayanand would find a place in Hinduism. Though the Petitioner has relied upon page 54 of "Religion and Society" by Dr. Radhakrishnan, I think it does not support him but is in consonance with the view that I have taken. The relevant passage on page 54 runs: "Hinduism is not bound up with a creed or book, a prophet or a founder, but is persistent search for truth on the basis of the continuously renewed experience. Hinduism is human thought about God in continuous evolution. There is no end to its prophets and seers, no limits to its canonical books. It welcomes all new experiences and new expressions of thought or truth. Light is good in whatever lamp it may burn, even as a rose is beautiful in whatever garden it may bloom."

16. The Petitioner relying on "Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi" edited by Jay Parvesh Chander urges that Mahatmaji called himself a Sanatani Hindu as he believed in the Vedas, Upanishdas, Puranas, Avatars, rebirth and Varna, Shrama Dharma but the Arya Samaj has discarded these beliefs, except the Vedas and so it cannot be a Hindu movement. I am not inclined to accept this line of reasoning for Mahatmaji has also condemned caste-system as is to be found in



its present popular and crude sense. He too calls himself to be a reformer through and through. (Pages 287 and 293).

17. The Petitioner has referred to page 160 of "Kulliyat Arya Musafeer" by Shri Lekharam in which he observes that Aryas think, due to several reasons, that the names 'Hindustan and Hindu' are very bad and also to page 13 of the "Arya samaj is a world movement" by Ganga Prasad Upadhyaya in which it has been specified that Arya Samaj is not a Hinduism. Every observation in a book has reference to its context and if it is read bereft of its context it would give a meaning which the author had never intended. Shri Lekharam dislikes the words "Hindu and Hindustan" as they are not to be found used in old sanskrit books and they appear to have their origin from the River Sindhu. This opinion of Shri Lekharam is not sufficient for treating Arya Samaj as a separate religion from Hinduism. Similarly Shri Ganga Prasad Upadhyaya wanted to emphasise that Hinduism was thrown open to the whole world by the Arya Samaj as it had started "Shuddhi" movement. This also cannot be a reason for admitting Arya Samaj as a separate religion for what Arya Samaj intended to do was to convert the non-Hindus to the Hindu fold. For the reasons specified above, I hold that Arya Samaj is not a separate religion and that the Arya Samajists are also Hindus.

18. Though there is no authoritative pronouncement as to whether an Arya Samajee is a Hindu or not for the purposes of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 still the rulings on this point in other connections would also be relevant for the purposes of this case. In A.I.R. 1935 Allaha'd 924, it was held that Arya Samaj cannot be regarded as a new Religion entirely different from Hinduism in the same way as Christianity or Islam would be. In 1922 Patna, 378 it is observed "Dayanandis are Hindus." If the Brahmos are Hindus the Arya Samajists are more so because though professing to be monotheistic they believe in the supremacy of the Vedas. Though in 1923 Calcutta 265 the matter was discussed with respect to Brahmo Samaj, the yardstick that their Lordships applied was as to whether the founder of the sect was a Hindu or not and did he ever abjure his ancestral religion. Applying that test it will have to be said that Swamy Dayanand was a mere reformer who professed to restore the ancient faith to its original purity. In view of the above case law Arya Samajists are Hindu and Arya Samaj is not a separate religion.

19. There are several enactments which are made applicable to Arya Samajists and a reference to them also would not be out of place. It appears that some doubts had arisen about the validity of inter-caste marriages that were being performed by the Arya Samajists and so the Arya Marriage Validation Act, 1937 was brought into force. In that piece of legislature, it is specified that persons known as Arya Samajists are a class of Hindus. Similarly personal laws governing the Hindus have been recently enacted in which Arya Samaj is referred to as a form of Hindu religion. These enactments are: the Hindu Succession Act, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, the Hindu Adoption Act, the Hindu Marriage Act. The learned Counsel for the Petitioner argues that if a system of personal law is made applicable to persons of a specific religion they do not by its operation become Hindus *ipso facto*. He supports his contention by referring to 'Khojas' who are Muslims and they were being governed by Hindu law in the matter of succession and inheritance. It is true that the Hindu law was applicable to the Khojas in the matter of succession and inheritance but its origin was in custom and usage. Be as it may, one thing is undisputed that the personal law that has governed the Arya Samajists for the last 75 years or more is no other than the Hindu Law.

20. The learned Counsel for the Petitioner argues that as persons professing Arya Samaj are liable to punishment U/Ss. 3 and 4 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act 1955, it must be construed that Arya Samajists are separate from the untouchables and so, they cannot be grouped with the Scheduled Castes. It is not clear from the Act as to whether an untouchable professing Arya Samaj creed can be punished under it or not. That would be a question of the interpretation of the Act and so I do not propose to traverse that ground.

21. Relying on the following Government Publications, it is urged that Arya Samaj, if not a religion, is at any rate a caste separate from the Scheduled Castes referred to in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950:

1. Census of India paper No. 2, 1953 at page 31.
2. Census of India, 1951, Vol. 9 Hyderabad, table D-2, page 153 and table D-3, page 157 (Govt. Press, Hyderabad).
3. Census of India 1941 Vol. 43, Mysore, Part II tables at page 356.

4 Census of Mysore, 1941, page 21, Vol 23, Part I, page 151

5 Census of India, 1951, Vol 23, Part I, Report Mysore page 112

It is true that in these Government Publications Aryas are shown as a caste amongst the Hindu since 1941. It is contended on behalf of the Petitioner that the Arya Samajists agitated that they should be shown separately in the Census Report and so the caste "Arya" was added to the list of castes that had been prepared prior to 1941. This may be true but that has no legal significance. Section 15 Indian Census Act forbids the admission of such entries in the Census Reports as legal evidence in a case. Besides this, the purpose of taking the census is to find out the numerical strength. If for the purpose of determining the strength of the persons that have accepted the Arya Samaj school of thought, they were shown separately in some tables or reports by the Census authority, that does not mean that they form a separate caste. In fact it would be a great travesty to dub the Arya Samajists as forming a separate caste when one of the cardinal principles of their creed is to discard and scrap the birthwise caste-system. It is clear from this that the Arya Samajists have no caste of their own. It is true that they believe in Varna Vyavastha and Varna is to be determined on the merit (Guna Karma of each individual). When R W 3 Pandit Indra was asked about the Varna of Respondent-1 he said that he was 'Kshatriya' by Varna. The Varna Sanstha as admitted by the Arya Samajists is quite different from what is known as the caste system amongst the Hindus. In the result there is no such caste amongst the Hindus as that of an Arya or the Arya Samajists.

22 There is no room for doubt that the Arya Samaj takes keen interest in the social uplifting of the lower castes. The Arya Samaj tries to achieve this goal by adopting the following two methods: (1) the raising of the status of castes not entitled to wear the sacred thread by admitting them to that privilege and (2) raising the untouchables to the rank of touchables and educating them to higher social ideals with a view to eventually confer on them social equality with other Hindus.—The Arya Samaj by Lala Lajpat Rai page 257. In the instant case also it appears that Respondent-1 was made to wear the Yadnopavita at the Vedarambha Sanskar and facilities were given to him to get higher education but these things alone cannot deprive Respondent-1 of the valuable right that has been conferred on persons belonging to his caste under Article 330 of the Constitution of India. This right can be taken away only when it is proved that Respondent-1 professes a religion different from Hinduism. A caste is the result of birth and not of choice or volition. As observed in 1958 Andhra Pradesh, 724 "mere performance of a ceremony which is performed by the twice born class would not elevate a Shudra of the IV class with the status of a twice born class but it may be said that as times are changing and there is very little importance to caste or creed and there is a tendency to intermix or inter-marriage this thing may disappear." In the light of this ruling inter caste marriage or Vedarambha Sanskar are not sufficient to deprive Respondent-1 of the right that he has acquired by birth.—1958 Bombay, 296. Both the parties have relied upon AIR 1954 Supreme Court 236 in which the Appellant belonged to the "Mahanubhav" Pantha "which does not believe in caste. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court have observed that in such cases three factors are to be taken into consideration: (1) the reaction of the old body, (2) the intentions of the individual himself and (3) the rules of the new order. It is necessary to bear in mind that Mahanubhav Pantha is over one thousand years old while the Arya Samaj was started about 75 years ago. There is no evidence in this case about the reactions of the old body, for no person belonging to the Samgar caste of Bidar District has been examined in this case. The witnesses of the Petitioner who mostly claim to belong to Arya Samaj have merely stated that Respondent-1 professes Arya Samaj and Arya Samaj does not believe in caste system. This is not enough for the purpose of this case. There should be express evidence to show that a person professing Arya Samaj was outcasted by the persons belonging to the caste of his birth. As for the intention of the individual is concerned there are many circumstances which show that Respondent-1 did not abjure the caste of his birth. Not believing in the caste-system is one thing while abjuring the caste is another. The Political and social consequences of the acceptance of Arya Samaj are to be determined in a common sense practical way rather than on theological and theocratic grounds. By no stretch of imagination can it be said that a reform movement which had been started for the amelioration of the scheduled castes could have thought of depriving its members of the political and social advantages that may be conferred on them in the future. To my mind a person belonging to a scheduled caste, on professing Arya Samaj, would not lose the benefits of the caste in which he was born but in addition to it his status would be raised as far as possible. When Respondent-1 was refused admission in the mess at D A V College he went on hunger strike so that the Harijan students

may be allowed to take their food in the common dining hall along with students of other castes. This mean that Respondent-1 was conscious of his caste and further more the authorities of the foremost institution of the Arya Samajists i.e. D.A.V. College had not till then been able to abolish the distinctions of caste. Theory is one thing and practice another. When Respondent-1 completed his education he chose to work under the auspices of Arya Samaj for the upliftment of Harijans. He was elected to the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly in 1952 from the Reserved seat of the Scheduled caste, Humanabad. He was the President of the Harijan M.L.As. Association, Hyderabad. He is the General Secretary of the All India Depressed Classes League. He had arranged a conference of Harijans at Bidar in 1951. It is vehemently urged that the pamphlet issued on that occasion Ex. D-3 does not refer to Samgar caste but there is a reference to Mochi caste which is only a Hindi word for the Kannada word 'Samgar'. Presuming for a moment that the list in Ex. D-3 does not specifically refer to Samgar caste that does not in any way effect the nature of the activities that Respondent-1 was carrying on at that time. In view of the above facts it is amply proved that in spite of professing Arya Samaj Respondent-1 did not sever his connections with the Scheduled Castes. I feel justified in taking this view for P.W. 2 B. Venkat Swamy who professes Arya Samaj for a period of more than 30 years admits that he is the President of Hyderabad Mudiraj Conference and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Mudiraj Conference. Shri B. Venkat Swamy is a Mudiraj by birth and his association with Mudiraj Organisation establishes that neither has he severed his connections with his caste-men nor has he been outcasted by them. The rules of the new order only express their disapproval of the caste system and claim that Varna should be determined by Guna Karma. There is nothing in the new order to presume than the Political benefits given to scheduled castes were directed to be relinquished by persons professing the Arya Samaj. It is advisable to mention here that Respondent-1 was granted a scheduled caste scholarship by the Government of Uttar Pradesh while he was studying in D.A.V. College in 1949-1951 (Ex. D-8). By applying the tests laid down in 1954 Supreme Court 236 Respondent-1 continues to be a member of the scheduled castes.

23. It has been contended on behalf of the Petitioner that no witnesses of the Samgar caste have been examined on behalf of Respondent-1 to prove that he still continues to be a member of the Scheduled caste. When an election is challenged on a certain point it is for the Petitioner to adduce evidence to prove all the aspects material for the decision of the objections raised by him. Most of the witnesses of the Petitioner are Arya Samajists. The only relevant witness examined by the Petitioner in this regard is P.W. 6 Ganpat Rao who is chambhar by caste. He states that as the attitude of Shankar Deo Respondent was not good towards the untouchables they were not satisfied with his work. The Respondent used to try to win over the untouchables to Arya Samaj and so they were dissatisfied with him. The dissatisfaction of some of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste at the activities of the Respondent cannot be a reason for presuming that he does not belong to the scheduled caste. He has not given any instance of the scheduled caste people disclaiming persons of their caste professing Arya Samaj.

24. The Respondent has produced an extract from the Lok Sabha debates, Part I, dated 12th September, 1957 which runs as follows:—

"1607-A. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether members of the scheduled castes who have become Arya-Samajists are considered to be Scheduled castes?"

Answer

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Yes "

The questions and answers in the Legislatures have not the force of law or case law and so no legal significance can be given to it.

25. The learned Counsel for the Petitioner vehemently urges that Respondent-1 who professes Arya Samaj, has not only deceived himself but has deceived the public also by concealing his true faith and creed. He did not mention in the pamphlet issued on the occasion of the conference at Bidar, that he belonged to the Samgar caste. No applications of Respondent-1 in which he had referred to himself as Samgar have been produced and so, it is clear that Respondent avoids calling himself a Samgar. Even in the body of the deposition, Respondent has not said that he belongs to Samgar caste. It is of utmost importance that persons who want to take part in public life and represent the people should have firm convictions and beliefs. They should not change their faith or creed to gain political ends.

26. There might be a grain of truth in the line of reasoning adopted by the learned Counsel for the Petitioner but an Election Tribunal is not expected to assess the moral values of the acts of the candidates but its duty is to decide the point in issue in view of the law in force. It is true that Respondent-1 has not stated in his deposition that he belongs to Samgar caste but has claimed himself to belong to the Scheduled caste. But this does not in any way affect the merits of the case, for at every stage of the election proceedings he represented himself to belong to the Scheduled caste (Samgar). Had he been asked about his caste amongst the scheduled castes, he would have answered it. If persons claiming to be reformers and not believing in caste-system, want to cling to their castes of birth for obtaining seats in the Legislatures, then they cannot be forbidden to do so, in view of the provision of the Scheduled Castes Order.

27. In view of the above discussion the finding of issue No. 1 is as follows:—

Shri Shankar Deo Respondent is an Arya Samajist by creed, belief and profession but in spite of that he is a member of the scheduled caste. In the result, the Election Petition has to be dismissed.

28. Besides the costs already awarded to the Respondents 1 and 2 by the Hon'ble High Court, it is advisable to direct that Respondents 1 and 2 be paid Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively towards costs.

#### ORDER

The Election Petition presented by Shri B. Shyamsunder against Shankar Deo and others Respondents is dismissed. Respondents-1 and 2 be paid Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively towards costs.

Sd./ VENKAT RAO,

Advocate for Respondents 1 and 2.

Sd./- S. M. HASAN,

MAHADEVAPPA RAMPURE,

Advocates for Petitioner.

Sd./- R. HANMANATHA RAO,  
Member Election Tribunal Gulbarga.

Sd./- SHANKARDEO.

[No. 82/431/57/4565.]

By Order,

DIN DAYAL, Under Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 11th March 1959

**S.O. 607.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rule:—

Where the President is satisfied that any powers exercisable by the appointing authority under any rules made under proviso to article 309 or clause (5) of article 148, or continued under article 313, of the Constitution should be exercised by him, he may also exercise the said powers.

[No. F. 59/2/57-Ests(A).]

L. M. NADKARNI, Jt. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*New Delhi, the 13th March 1959*

**S.O. 608.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (47 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Karaikal Cultivating Tenants Protection (No. 2) Order, 1958, namely:—

In clause 2 of the said order, for the words "six months" the words "one year" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 36(1)/58-Eur.W.]

A. DAS GUPTA, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 17th March 1959*

## THE PONDICHERRY STATE (PREVENTION OF CLASS HATRED) ORDER, 1959

**S.O. 609.**—Whereas by virtue of the agreement dated the 21st October, 1954, entered into between the Government of India and the Government of France the Central Government has jurisdiction in and in relation to the State of Pondicherry;

And whereas it is considered necessary and expedient that adequate provision be made in the State of Pondicherry for the avoidance and prevention of internecine conflict amongst the citizens of the State of Pondicherry.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (47 of 1947), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Government hereby makes the following order, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Pondicherry State (Prevention of Class Hatred) Order, 1959.

(2) It shall apply to the whole of the State of Pondicherry.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of the State of Pondicherry shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

**Explanation.**—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this paragraph to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of the State of Pondicherry.

[No. F. 36(2)-Eur(W)/59.]

S. DUTT, Foreign Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**  
**(Department of Economic Affairs)**  
*New Delhi, the 12th March 1959*

**S.O. 610.**—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 6th March 1959.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital paid up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .	8,33,62,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .	2,88,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund . . . . .	25,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin . . . . .	3,93,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund . . . . .	3,00,00,000	Bills purchased and Discounted:—	
Deposits:—		(a) Internal . . . . .	..
(a) Government		(b) External . . . . .	..
(1) Central Government . . . . .	52,04,17,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .	4,26,06,000
(2) Other Governments . . . . .	18,31,97,000	Balances held abroad* . . . . .	32,45,84,000
(b) Banks . . . . .	65,59,68,000	**Loans and Advances to Governments . . . . .	23,39,83,000
(c) Others . . . . .	115,85,40,000	†Other Loans and Advances . . . . .	90,05,27,000
Bills Payable . . . . .	23,62,29,000	Investments . . . . .	255,71,74,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .	38,21,05,000	Other Assets . . . . .	11,95,39,000
Rupees . . . . .	426,64,56,000	Rupees . . . . .	426,64,56,000

\*Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

\*\*Includes Temporary Overdrafts to State Governments.

†The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 5,53,24,000— advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Dated the 11th day of March 1959.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 6th day of March 1959.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	8,33,62,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation . . . . .	1688,58,23,000		(a) Held in India . . . . .	117,76,03,000	
Total Notes issued . . . . .		1696,91,85,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..	
			Foreign Securities . . . . .	178,00,89,000	
			TOTAL OF A . . . . .		295,76,92,000
			B. Rupee Coin. . . . .		29,70,39,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities .		1271,44,54,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . . .		1696,91,85,000	TOTAL ASSETS . . . . .		1696,91,85,000

Dated the 11th day of March 1959.

H. V. R. JENGAR,  
GOVERNOR.  
[No. F. 3(2 -BC/59.)]

A. BAKSI,  
Jt. Secy.

## RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Central)

*New Delhi, the 10th March, 1959*

**S.O. 611**—The following list of Government Securities etc. in the custody of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi as on the 31st December, 1958 deposited under paragraphs 101 and 108 of the Government Securities Manual (3rd Edition) is published for the information of officers concerned. Any discrepancy in the list should be brought to the notice promptly.

*A. Index to list of Government Securities etc., deposited under paragraph 101 of the Government Securities Manual.*

DELHI/NEW DELHI	Item No.
Central Board of Irrigation & Power, Curzon Road, New Delhi . . . . .	27
Controller of Central Radio Stores Depot, New Delhi. . . . .	25
Chief Commissioner, Delhi. . . . .	18
Deputy Commissioner, Delhi. . . . .	33
District & Sessions Judge, Delhi . . . . .	32
District Judge, Delhi. . . . .	21
Director of Education, Delhi Province, Delhi. . . . .	19
Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi. . . . .	1—3
Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi. . . . .	20
Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi . . . . .	12
Executive Engineer, C-Division, C.P.W.D., New Delhi. . . . .	22
Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi. . . . .	28—29
Honorary Treasurer, All India Women's Education Fund Association, New Delhi . . . . .	5
Land Development Officer, New Delhi. . . . .	10
Officer Commanding, HQ-1 Armed Division, Engineers, New Delhi . . . . .	23
Officer Commanding, 39 ASLT. Fd. Pk. Coy-C/o 56 A.P.O., New Delhi. . . . .	24
Manager, Government of India Press, New Delhi. . . . .	6—7
Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi. . . . .	36—59
Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, New Delhi. . . . .	15
President & Secretary, Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee, New Delhi. . . . .	14
Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. . . . .	8
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India, New Delhi. . . . .	16
Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. . . . .	26
Secretary Ministry of Railways, Government of India, Railway Board, New Delhi . . . . .	4
Under Secretary to the Government of India, Partition Secretariat, New Delhi. . . . .	11
Vice President and Additional Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi . . . . .	13
Gorakhpur F.A. & Chief Accounts Officer, N. E. Railway, Gorakhpur. . . . .	30—31
KASAUJI. . . . .	
President Pasteur Institute & Secretary Government of India, Department of Education Health and Lands, Kasauli . . . . .	9
MEERUT	
Joint Controller of Defence Accounts, Meerut. . . . .	17
SIMLA	
The Excise & Taxation Officer, Himachal Pradesh, Himachal Dham, Simla. . . . .	34
SOLAN.	
Secretary, Municipal Committee, Solan. . . . .	35



*B. Index to list of Government Securities etc. deposited under paragraph 108 of the Government Securities Manual.*

*Item No.*

**AGRA.**

The Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Agra. . . . . 13

**BHOPAL**

Finance Secretary, Bhopal. . . . . 21

**DELHI/NEW DELHI.**

Chief Administrative Officer, Government of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. . . . . 6

The Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Control Laboratory, Government of India, Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi. . . . . 10

Chief Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Shakoor Basti, Delhi . . . . . 15

Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt. . . . . 14

Currency Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Issue Department, New Delhi. . . . . 7

Deputy Commissioner & Chairman District Soldiers and Airmen's Board, Delhi. . . . . 3

The Director, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi. . . . . 9

Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspati, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi. . . . . 12

Director General of Supplies & Disposals, New Delhi. . . . . 8

Executive Engineer, C-Division, C.P.W.D., New Delhi. . . . . 2

General Manager, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi. . . . . 11

Housing Commissioner, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi. . . . . 20

Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi. . . . . 16

President of India, C/o Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. . . . . 4

Secretary, Relief & Rehabilitation, Delhi St. Government, Delhi. . . . . 1

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. . . . . 5

Under Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, New Delhi . . . . . 18

Under Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications (Communications Department), New Delhi . . . . . 17

Under Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications (Department of Transport), New Delhi. . . . . 19

*List of Government Securities in the Custody of Reserve Bank of India New Delhi on the 31st December, 1958 Deposited in terms of Rule 12 (6) (b) (ii) of Public Debt Rules 1946*

Administrator	Depositor	3½% N.P.L. 1964	4% 1960-70	3½% 1974	2½% 1976	4% U.P. 1967	Total
Public Debt Office, New Delhi	1. Shri Sarup Narain	..	..	..	200	..	200
	2. Shri Murari Lal	300	..	..	..	..	300
	3. Shri Ranjit Lal .	..	100	..	..	..	100
	4. Shri Balram .	..	..	..	..	500	500
	5. Ajmer State Co- operative Bank Ltd., Ajmer.	..	..	100	..	..	100

*List of Government securities in the Custody of Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi on the 31st December, 1958 deposited in terms of Rules 12(4)(b)(ii)(i) of the Public Debt Rules 1946*

Administrator	3% 1959-61	2½% 1960	2½% 1961	3½% N.P.B. 1961	3½% 1962	3½% N.P.L. 1964	3½% N.P.B. 1967	3% C.L. 1946	3½% 10 years T.S.D. Cert.	4% T.S.D. Cert.	4% U.P. 1967	Total
Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi	..	.	500	4900	1100	200	200	200	1000	500	1200	9800



13. Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Agra.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Chief Ordnance Officer Ordnance Depot, Shakur Basti (Delhi).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	40000	11000	1100	..	88500	..	..	10000	90000
17. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications (Communications Deptt.), New Delhi.	Shares of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.—359 scrip of 3,58,545 shares.								
18. Under Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, New Delhi.	Share Certificates of Rehabilitations Housing Corporation, Ltd., Delhi—7 scrip of 20,000 shares.								
19. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications (Deptt. of Transport), New Delhi.	18 scrip of 37180 shares of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.								
20. Housing Commissioner, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi.	Shares of Ashoka Hotels Ltd., 3 scrip of 4462 shares.								
21. Finance Secretary, Bhopal, A/c. President of India.	4 scrip of 1200 shares of Bank of Bhopal.								



[illegible]

*List of Government Securities in the custody of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi on the 31st December, 1958 deposited under para 108 of the Government Securities Manual 3rd Edition*

Sl. No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held	P.O. 10-Yrs. N.P. Certificate	P.O. 12-Yrs. N.S. Certificate	P.O. 12-Yrs. N.P.S. Cert.	4% Madras 1963	4% Madras 1967	4% Madras 1968	4% Madras 1964	3% U.P. 1961-66	2½% Loan 1962
1.	Secy. Relief & Rehabilitation to Delhi State Govt., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Executive Engineer, 'C' Divn., C.P.W.D., New Delhi.	..	2175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Dy. Commissioner & Chairman, Distt. Soldiers & Airmen's Board, Delhi	..	36675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	President of India c/o Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Affairs, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Secy. to Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Chief Admn. Officer, Govt. of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.	..	..	3000	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Currency Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Issue Deptt., New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
8.	Director General of Supplies & Disposals, New Delhi.	1150	140615	56975	1000	15200	43000	..	7000	31000
9.	Director, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	The Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Control Laboratory, Govt. of India, Agriculture Research Inst., New Delhi.	500	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	General Manager, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi.	..	300	3000	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspathi, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



13.	Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Agra.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt.	..	6300	9500	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Chief Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Shakur Basti (Delhi).	..	6100	2400	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	..	192665	99000	21100	..	..	100	..
17.	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mini- stry of Transport & Communications (Communications Deptt.), New Delhi.	Shares of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.—359 scrip of 3,58,545 shares.							
18.	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India Ministry of Rehabilitation, New Delhi.	Share Certificates of Rehabilitations Housing Corporation, Ltd., Delhi—7 scrip of 20,000 shares.							
19.	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Transport & Communica- tions (Deptt. of Transport), New Delhi.	18 scrip of 37180 shares of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.							
20.	Housing Commissioner, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi.	Shares of Ashoka Hotels Ltd. 3 scrip of 4462 shares.							
21.	Finance Secretary, Bhopal, A/c. President of India.	4 scrip of 1200 shares of Bank of Bhopal.							

*List of Government Securities in the custody of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi on the 31st December 1958 deposited under para 108 of the Government Securities Manual 3rd Edition*

Sl. No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held	3½% U.P.E.B. Act Bonds	4% Andhra 1967	4% Andhra 1968	4% M.P. 1967	4% Bombay St. Dev. L. 1964	3% Hydera- bad 1951- 61	4% Hydera - bad St. Dev. 1963	3% Nizam Govt. Loan 1360-70F	2½% Nizam Govt. Loan 1365-70F
1.	Secy, Relief & Rehabilitation to Delhi State Govt., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Executive Engineer, 'C' Divn., C.P.W.D., New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Dy. Commissioner & Chairman, Distt. Soldiers & Airmen's Board, Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	President of India c/o Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Affairs, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Secy. to Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Chief Admn. Officer, Govt. of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Currency Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Issue Deptt., New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Director General of Supplies & Disposals, New Delhi.	..	..	43200	..	..	12857.10	5000	..	5000
9.	Director, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	The Chief Chemist, Central Revenues Control Laboratory, Govt. of India, Agriculture Research Inst., New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	General Manager, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspati, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



## GENERAL

Securities held by the Reserve Bank of India New Delhi on the 31st December 1958 deposited under para 101 of the Government securities manual (3rd Edition.)

Sl. No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held	2½% Nizam Govt. Loan 1363-73F	4% Travancore Cochin 1963	3½% Bonds 1962	3½% Bonds 1963	2½% Loan 1960	Total
1	Secy. Relief & Rehabilitation to Delhi State Govt., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	1000
2	Executive Engineer 'C' Divn. C. P.W. D. New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	2175
3	Dy. Commissioner, & Chairman, Distt. Soldiers & Airmen's Board, Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	56875
4	President of India c/o Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Affairs, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	1700000
5	Secy. to Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	20600000
6	Chief Admn. Officer Govt. of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	3000
7	Currency Officer, Reserve Bank of India Issue Deptt., New Delhi	..	..	1900	..	200	3100
8	Director General of Supplies & Disposals, New Delhi.	1000	..	..	5500	..	771997.10
9	Director, Malaria, Institute of India Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	1000
10	The Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Control Laboratory, Govt. of India Agriculture Research Inst., New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	1500
11	General Manager, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	3300
12	Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspathi, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	500

13	Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Agra.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	15800	
15	Chief Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Shakur Basti (Delhi).	..	..	..	..	..	8500	
16	Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	14000	38000	..	..	..	777965	
17	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications (Communications Deptt), New Delhi.	Shares of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.—359 scrip of 3,58,545 shares.						
18	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India Ministry of Rehabilitation, New Delhi	Share Certificates of Rehabilitations Housing Corporation, Ltd., Delhi—7 scrip of 20,000 shares.						
19	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications (Deptt. of Transport), New Delhi.	18	scrip of 37180 shares of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.					
20	Housing Commissioner, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, New Delhi.	Shares of Ashoka Hotels Ltd. 3 scrip of 4462 shares.						
21	Finance Secretary, Bhopal, A/c President of India.	4	scrip of 1200 shares of Bank of Bhopal.					

## CENTRAL

*Securities held by the Reserve Bank of India New Delhi on the 31st December 1958 deposited under para. 101 of the Government securities manual (3rd Edition.)*

Serial No.	Administrators.	Depositor	3½% N.P.B. 1961	3% 1959-61	2½% 1962	3% 1963-65	3½% N. P. B. 1965
		A/C.					
1	Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Do.	Parlakimedi Trust Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
3	Do.	Lt. Col. Amir Chand Trust Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4	Secretary, Ministry of Railways Govt. of India, Railway Board, New Delhi.	M/s. Dina Nath Sheo Pershad (Contractor).	..	..	..	..	..
5	Honorary Treasurer, All India Womens Education Fund Association, New Delhi.	All India Women's Education Fund Association.	..	..	..	..	..
6	Manager, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi .	Shri Kanshi Ram Kaushal. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7	Do.	Shri Kishan Sarup Saxena Cashies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
8	Secretary to Govt. of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.	40th Cavalry Regiment Scholarship Fund .	..	..	..	..	..
9	President Pasteur Institute & Secretary Government of India Deptt. of Education Health & Lands, Kasauli.	Pasteur Institute. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
10	Land Development Officer, New Delhi .	Annual Tent of Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha Lakshmi Narain Temple Trust & Buddhist Temple.	..	..	..	..	..
11	The Under Secretary, Govt. of India, Partition Secretariat, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.	Registrar University of Calcutta. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..

13	Vice President & Additional Secretary Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	10.11.400	5,00,000	9,50,000	16,49,500	..
14	President & Secretary, Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee, New Delhi	Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee.	..	10.00,000	..	..	..
15	Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, New Delhi	M/s. Meekanzie Lyall & Co., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..
16	Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Joint Controller of Defence Account, Meerut	Contractors.	..	..	..	..	..
18	Chief Commissioner, Delhi	Imaduddaula Endowment Fund	..	..	..	..	..
19	Director of Education, Delhi Province, Delhi	Kewal Ram Baij Lal Education Fund	..	900	..	..	..
20	Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	District Judge, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	64,600
22	Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D., 'C' Division, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Officer Commanding, HQ 1 Arm Div. Engineers, New Delhi.	CRE 1st. Indian Armed Division General Fund.	..	..	..	..	..
24	Officer Commanding, 39 ASlt. Fd. P. K. Co., C/o. 56 A.P.O., New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Controller of Central Radio Stores Depot, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Central Board of Irrigation & Power, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..

## CENTRAL

*Securities held by the Reserve Bank of India New Delhi on the 31st December 1958 Deposited under para. 101 of the Government Securities manual (3rd Edition)*

Serial No.	Administrators	Depositor	3½% N. P. B. 1967	4% 1960-70	3% 1970-75	2½% 1976	3% Cum. 1948
		A/C					
1	Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.	..	..	..	1,48,200	..	13,25,400
2	Do.	Parlakimedi Trust Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,61,400
3	Do.	Lt. Col. Amir Chand Trust Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	26,400
4	Secretary, Ministry of Railways Govt. of India, Railway Board, New Delhi	M/s. Dina Nath Sheo Pershad (Contractor)	..	..	..	..	..
5	Honorary Treasurer, All India Womens Education Fund Association, New Delhi.	All India Women's Education Fund Association.	..	..	..	..	2,32,900
6	Manager, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi.	Shri Kanshi Ram Kaushal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7	Do.	Shri Kishan Sarup Saxena Cashier. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
8	Secretary to Govt. of India Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.	40th Cavalry Regiment Scholarship Fund .	..	..	16,900	..	4,300
9	President Pasteur Institute & Secretary Government of India Deptt. of Education Health & Lands, Kasauli . . . . .	Pasteur Institute. . . . .	..	61,900	..	..	66,900
10	Land Development Officer, New Delhi .	Annual Tent of Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha Lakshmi Narain Temple Trust & Buddhist Temple.	..	..	..	..	11,300
11	The Under Secretary, Govt. of India, Partition Secretariat, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.	Registrar University of Calcutta. . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,000



13	Vice President & Additional Secretary Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	.	..	63,09,460	..	..
14	President & Secretary, Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee, New Delhi	Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee	.	..	..	..	..
15	Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Works Housing & Supply, New Delhi	Mrs. Meckanzie Lyall & Co., Calcutta.	.	.	..	1,600	25,000
16	Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India, New Delhi		..	.	.	..	..
17	Joint Controller of Defence Account, Meerut	Contractors	.	.	..	.	1,22,800
18	Chief Commissioner, Delhi	Itmaduddaula Endowment Fund	.	.		..	1,90,500
19	Director of Education, Delhi Province, Delhi	Kewal Ram Baij Lal Education Fund				.	..
20	Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi		.		..	..	5,000
21	District Judge, Delhi		.		.	..	..
22	Executive Engineer, C P W. D., 'C' Division, New Delhi.					.	..
23	Officer Commanding, HQ 1 Arm Div. Engineers, New Delhi.	CRE 1st Indian Armed Division General Fund				.	.
24	Officer Commanding, 39 ASlt. Fd. P K Co., C/o. 56 A.P.O., New Delhi.		.		.	..	..
25	Controller of Central Radio Stores Depot, New Delhi.		..				..
26	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi					..	6,17,700
27	Central Board of Irrigation & Power, Curzon Road, New Delhi.			2,00,000			..

## CENTRAL

*Securities held by the Reserve Battalion of India, New Delhi on the 31st December, 1958 Deposited under para 1.1 of the Government Securities manual (3rd Edition)*

Serial No.	Administrators	Depositor	4% Madras 1968	P.O. 12 Yr. N.S. Certificates	P.O. 10 Yr. N.P. Certificates	3½% New Howrah Bridge Deb.	Total
1	Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.	A/C ..	..	..	..	..	16,73,600
2	Do.	Parlakimedi Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	1,61,400
3	Do.	Lt. Col. Amir Chand Trust Fund.	..	..	..	..	26,400
4	Secretary, Ministry of Railways Govt. of India, Railway Board, New Delhi.	M/s. Dina Nath Sheo Pershad (Contractor).	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
5	Honorary Treasurer, All India Womens Education Fund Association, New Delhi.	All India Women's Education Fund Association.	..	..	..	..	2,32,900
6	Manager, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi.	Shri Kanshi Ram Kaushal.	..	300	..	..	300
7	Do.	Shri Kishan Sarup Saxena Cashier.	..	500	..	..	500
8	Secretary to Govt. of India Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.	40th Cavalry Regiment Scholarship Fund	..	..	..	..	21,200
9	President Pasteur Institute & Secretary Government of India Deptt. of Education Health & Lands, Kasauli.	Pasteur Institute.	..	..	..	..	1,28,800
10	Land Development Officer, New Delhi	Annual Tent of Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha Lakshmi Naram Temple Trust & Buddhist Temple.	..	..	..	..	11,300
11	The Under Secretary, Govt. of India, Partition Secretariat, New Delhi.	..	..	250	..	..	250
12	Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.	Registrar University of Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	2,000

13	Vice President & Additional Secretary Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	..	..	..	..	1,04,20,300
14	President & Secretary, Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee, New Delhi.	Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee.	..	..	..	..	10,00,000
15	Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, New Delhi.	M/s. Meckanzie Lyall & Co., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	26,600
16	Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India, New Delhi.	..	..	60,000	..	..	60,000
17	Joint Controller of Defence Account, Meerut	Contractors.	..	..	..	..	1,22,800
18	Chief Commissioner, Delhi	Imaduddaula Endowment Fund.	..	..	..	..	1,90,500
19	Director of Education, Delhi Province, Delhi	Kewal Ram Baij Lal Education Fund	..	..	..	..	900
20	Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi	..	3,000	..	..	..	8,000
21	District Judge, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	64,600
22	Executive Engineer, C. P. W. D., 'C' Division, New Delhi.	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
23	Officer Commanding, HQ 1 Arm Div. Engineers, New Delhi.	CRE 1st Indian Armed Division General Fund.	..	5,000	..	..	5,000
24	Officer Commanding, 39 ASlt. Fd. P. K. Co., C/o. 56 A.P.O., New Delhi.	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
25	Controller of Central Radio Stores Depot, New Delhi.	..	..	500	500	..	1,000
26	Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	6,17,700
27	Central Board of Irrigation & Power, Curzon Road, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000





Sl. No.	Administrator	Depositor	3% 1963- 65	3½% 1966- 68	3% 1969- 70	4% 1972	3% 1970- 75	2½% 1974	3% Con. 1946	3% 1896- 97	P.O. 5 Yr NS Cert.
28	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Rly., New Delhi.	A/c Contractors	195000	2100	58800	2400	62700	1000	302700	900	.
29	Do.	Govt. Servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer N. E. Railway, Gorakhpur.	Contractors	9300	31500	32400	..	20500	600	156000	2500	.
31	Do.	Govt. Servants	..	..	200	..	..	..	1000	4900	..
32	District & Sessions Judge, Delhi	Sis Ganj Gurdwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	33300	..	..
33	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Mirza Latafat Hussain Tehsil Bailiff.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
34	Excise & Taxation Officer, Hamachal Pradesh Simla.	M/s Dyer Meakin, Breweries Ltd. 20,000	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Secretary, Municipal Committee, Solan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
37	Do.	M/s Parry & Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	5900	..	10100	..	.
38	Do.	Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd. Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Do.	M/s Wal Chand Nagar Industries Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20000	..	..
40	Do.	M/s Venkateshwar Flour Mills Lucknow.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50000	..	..

41	.	.	.	Ram Lal Harbans Lal, Jullundur	..	..	..	50000	..	..	..	..
42	Do.	.	.	M/s Indian Vegetable Products Ltd., Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Do.	.	.	R.B.L. Banarsi Das & Co. Ltd., Ambala Cantt.	..	..	..	..	25000	..	..	..
44	Do.	.	.	Salig Ram Nathani, Raipur	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Do.	.	.	Manmal Uttam Chand	.	..	..	..	25000	.	..	..
46	Do.	.	.	M/s B.C. Pal & Co., Calcutta.	..	..	5300	.	..	..	..	..
47	Do.	.	.	D & P Products Ltd., Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Do.	.	.	M/s Kalipada Sinha	.	..	..	..	5900	.	..	..
49	Do.	.	.	M/s Hari Chand Madan Gopal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Do.	.	.	R. B. Jesaram Fatehchand	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Do.	.	.	Amrit Vanaspati & Co. Ltd.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Do.	.	.	M/s R. Sen & Co. Calcutta	.	31000	..	..	..	26500	..	..
53	Do.	.	.	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	70000	..	..
54	Do.	.	.	Ghosal Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Do.	.	.	Shri Srinivas Rao Raghoji, Gulburga.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Do.	.	.	Smt. Saradambal, Madras	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Do.	.	.	M/s. Kirorimal Ramchand Bichhoria, Kosi Kalan (Mathura).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Do.	.	.	M/s Orphan Tea Co., Calcutta	..	..	..	12500	..	..	..	..
59	Do.	.	.	Shri H. K. Dave, Clearance Forwarding & Shipping Agent, Bhavnagar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sl. No.	Administrator	Depositor	P.O. 12 Yr. N.S. Cert.	3% M.P. 1964	4% M.P. 1967	4% M.P. 1968	3½% Bombay 1962	4% Bombay 1963	4% Mysore St Dev. 1963	4% Bombay 1964
28	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Rly., New Delhi.	A/c Contractors . . .	..	20000	..	..	500	..	125000	..
29	Do. . . .	Govt. Servants . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10000
30	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, N. E. Railway, Gorakhpur.	Contractors . . .	..	..	..	..	..	25000	..	600
31	Do. . . .	Govt. Servants . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	District & Sessions Judge, Delhi	Sis Ganj Gurdwara . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Mirza Latafat Hussain Tehsil Bailiff.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Excise & Taxation Officer, Himachal Pradesh Simla.	M/s Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Secretary, Municipal Committee, Solan.	..	75000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	..	25000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Do. . . .	M/s Parry & Co, Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Do. . . .	Wallace Flour Mills Co Ltd., Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Do. . . .	M/s Wal Chand Nagar Industries Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Do. . . .	M/s Venkateshwar Flour Mills Lucknow.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



41	Do.	.	.	.	Ram Lal Harbans Lal, Jullundur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Do.	.	.	.	M/s Indian Vegetable Products Ltd., Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Do.	.	.	.	R.B.L. Banarsi Das & Co. Ltd., Ambala Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Do.	.	.	.	Salig Ram Nathani, Raipur	..	..	6000	5000	..	..	..
45	Do.	.	.	.	Manmal Uttam Chand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Do.	.	.	.	M/s B.C. Pal & Co., Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Do.	.	.	.	D & P Products Ltd., Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Do.	.	.	.	M/s Kalipada Sinha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Do.	.	.	.	M/s Hari Chand Madan Gopal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Do.	.	.	.	R.B. Jesaram Fatehchand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Do.	.	.	.	Amrit Vanaspati & Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Do.	.	.	.	M/s R. Sen & Co., Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Do.	.	.	.	M/s Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Do.	.	.	.	Ghosal Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Do.	.	.	.	Shri Srinivas Rao Raghoji, Gulpurga.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Do.	.	.	.	Smt. Saradambal, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Do.	.	.	.	M/s. Kirorimal Ramchand Bichhoria, Kosi Kalan (Mathura).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Do.	.	.	.	M/s Orphan Tea Co., Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Do.	.	.	.	Shri H. K. Dave Clearance Forwarding & Shpping Agents, Bhavanagar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



43	Do.	.	.	R.B.L. Banarasi Das & Co. Ltd., Ambala Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	25000
44	Do.	.	.	Salig Ram Nathani, Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	11000
45	Do.	.	.	Manmal Uttam Chand	..	..	..	..	..	25000
46	Do.	.	.	M/s B.C. Pal & Co., Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	5300
47	Do.	.	.	D & P Products Ltd., Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	5000
48	Do.	.	.	M/s. Kalipada Sinha	..	..	..	..	..	5000
49	Do.	.	.	M/s. Hari Chand Madan Gopal	..	..	..	..	..	10000
50	Do.	.	.	R.B. Jesaram Fatehchand	..	..	..	..	..	10000
51	Do.	.	.	Amrit Vanaspati & Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	5300	5300
52	Do.	.	.	M/s R. Sen & Co., Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	57500
53	Do.	.	.	M/s Delhi Cloth & Genral Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	30000
54	Do.	.	.	Ghoshal Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	5400
55	Do.	.	.	Shri Srinivas Rao Raghoji, Gulburga.	..	..	..	..	..	600
56	Do.	.	.	Smt. Saradambal, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	10800
57	Do.	.	.	M/s Kiroimal Ramchand Bichhoria, Kosi Kalan (Mathura).	..	..	19400	..	..	19400
58	Do.	.	.	M/s Orphan Tea Co. Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	125000
59	Do.	.	.	Shri H. K. Dave, Clearance, for warding & Shipping Agent, Bhavanagar.	..	..	..	..	..	8600

[No. Sec. 1140/A9(Admin)-59]

Sd. *Illegible*

Manager.

**CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE****ERRATUM**

In the notification of the Central Board of Revenue, No. S.O. 504, dated 2nd March, 1959, published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3(ii), dated 7th March, 1959, the following correction is to be made:—

At page 595, proviso to rule 6(2), 3rd and 4th line—  
for the word “recommended” read “recommenced”.

**CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BARODA**

*Amendment No. 1/1959 to Central Excise Notifications  
Baroda, the 28th February 1959*

**S.O. 612.**—The following further amendment shall be made in the Baroda Central Excise Collectorate, Central Excise Notification No. 1/1958.

After Rule 180 appearing in column 3 against Sr. No. 4 of the table in the said Notification, the full stop shall be changed into a comma and the following shall be added:—

“and proviso to Rule 174”.

[No. V(a)24-1/T/55.12441.]

R. PRASAD, Collector.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

*New Delhi, the 28th February 1959*

**S.O. 613.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of April, 1959, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in respect of the following classes of undertakings to the extent specified, namely:—

“Cotton textile mills in so far as they undertake the sale of yarn and cotton textile products (other than cloth) or the stamping of cloth, yarn and other cotton textile products.”

[No. SMC-15(4)/59/1.]

**S.O. 614.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956), the Central Government hereby permits, in respect of undertakings mentioned in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S.O. 613 dated the 28th February 1959 the continuance of the use, for a period of 2 years from the 1st day of April, 1959, of any weight which immediately before that date, was in use in respect of the said undertakings.

[No. SMC-15(4)/59/2.]

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Jt. Secy.

**ORDERS**

*New Delhi, the 11th March 1959*

**S.O. 615/IDRA/18G/27/59.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment with effect from the 1st July, 1958 in the Cement Control Order, 1958, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order, for the entries against Serial Number (7), the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“(7) M/s. Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Dalmia Dadri—Rs. 58'00”.

[No. Cem-8(19)/58.]

**S.O. 616/IDRA/18G/28/59.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Cement Control Order, 1958, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order, for the entries against serial number (19), the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“(19). Messrs. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Cement Department—Satna Cement Works, Satna—Rs. 62·00”.

[No. Cem-8(32)/58.]

B. B. NAG, Under Secy.

### CORRIGENDUM

*New Delhi, the 11th March 1959*

**S.O. 617.**—In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Notification No. S.O. 506, dated the 27th February, 1959 published at page 600 of the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 7th March, 1959.

In clause (5) of the said notification:—

1. Delete sub-clause (ii).
2. Re-number sub-clause (iii) as sub-clause (ii).

[No. F.14(2)-TMP/58.]

K. RAJARAMAN, Under Secy.

### (Indian Standards Institution)

*New Delhi, the 24th February 1959*

**S.O. 618.**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that two licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been granted authorizing the licensees to use the Standard Mark.

### THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
1.	CM/L-117 13-2-1959	2-3-1959	1-3-1960	M/s. Metallica Works Private Ltd., 11, Worli Road, Bombay-18.	Antifriction Bearing Alloys.	IS : 25-1950 Specification for Antifriction Bearing Alloys.
2.	CM/L-118 19-2-1959	2-3-1959	1-3-1960	M/s. Bengal Plywood Manufacturing Co., 23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Tea-Chest Plywood Panels.	IS: 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised).

[No. MDC/12(232)-L.

LAL C. VERMAN,  
Director.

## (Indian Standards Institution)

*New Delhi, the 10th March 1959*

**S. O. 619**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that a licence, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been granted authorizing the licensee to use the Standard Mark.

## THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and address of the Licensee	Article covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
1.	CM/L-119 9-3-1959	16-3-1959	15-3-1960	M/s. Colink Industries, 69, Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi.	Ink, Drawing, Waterproof, Black.	IS: 789-1955 Specification for Ink, Drawing, Waterproof, Black.

[No. MDC 12 (274)-U].

*New Delhi, the 16th March 1959*

**S.O. 620.**—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1st to 15th March 1959.

## THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS : 505-1958 Specification for China-Clay for Rubber Industry.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for china-clay used in rubber industry as a reinforcing material and as a filler (Price Rs. 2 00).
2.	IS : 910-1958 Specification for Combined Key for Hydrant, Hydrant Cover and Lower Valve.	.	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, shape and dimensions, and manufacture of combined key for hydrant, hydrant cover and lower valve designed to operate the hydrant, lower valve and to lift the hydrant cover. (Price Re. 1-00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3	IS : 927-1958 Specification for Fire Hooks.		This standard lays down the requirements for material, shape and dimensions, manufacture and test for fire hook. (Price Re. 1.00).
4.	IS : 1256-1958 [Code of Building Byelaws.		This code stipulates standards, provisions and requirements for safe and stable design, methods of construction and sufficiency of materials in structures and regulations for maintenance of equipment, use and occupancy of all structures and premises.
			The requirements of this code shall be held to be the minimum requirements in the interest of public health, safety and sanitation in the construction of buildings. Constructions and equipment which vary from but equal or exceed the requirements laid down in this code, shall be given due consideration. (Price Rs. 5.00).
5.	IS : 1273-1958 Specification for Leather Pump Buckets Made from Chrome Tanned Leather.		This standard prescribes the requirements of leather pump buckets made from chrome tanned leather, for use in water system when temperature is likely to be higher than normal temperature. (Price Rs. 1.50).
6.	IS : 1279-1958 Specification for Electrically Welded Mild Steel Boiler and Superheater Tubes.		This standard covers the requirements for electrically welded mild steel boiler and superheater tubes, for design steam temperatures not exceeding 455°C (or 850°F). (Price Re. 1.00).

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, 'Manak Bhavan', 9 Mathura Road, New-Delhi-1 and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 40/40A Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay-1, (ii) P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1, (iii) 2/2, First Line Beach, Madras-1.

[No. MDC/114.]

C. N. MODAWAL,  
Deputy Director (Marks).

## MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

### (Department of Iron and Steel)

New Delhi, the 13th March 1959

**S.O. 621/ESS, COMM I & S/15(1)/A.M. (1)/59.**—The following Notification issued by the Iron and Steel Controller under Clause 15(1) of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 is published for general information :

#### "NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-clause (1) of Clause 15 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 and with the approval of the Central Government the Iron and Steel Controller hereby

notifies the following sectional extras for Metric Sections of Structural *viz.* Joists, Channels, Angles & Tees :—

*Base Price Item No. 3—Structurals.*

Metric Section	Wt. in Kg/ Metre	Extra per ton	
		Long Ton	Metric Ton
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1. Joists.			
150 × 50	7.10	68.09	67.01
200 × 60	9.90	45.19	44.47
225 × 80	12.80	40.70	40.06
75 × 50	6.10	45.64	44.92
100 × 50	8.00	43.45	42.76
125 × 75	11.90	32.08	31.57
150 × 80	14.20	33.58	33.05
175 × 90	16.70	13.38	13.17
200 × 100	19.80	22.67	22.31
100 × 75	11.50	38.86	38.25
125 × 75	13.00	29.40	28.93
150 × 80	14.90	31.97	31.46

*Base Price Item No. 3—Structurals.*

Metric Section	Wt. in Kg/ Metre	Extra per ton	
		Long Ton	Metric Ton
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
175 × 90	19.30	11.57	11.39
200 × 100	25.40	17.58	17.30
225 × 110	31.2	16.70	16.44
250 × 125	37.3	19.95	19.63
300 × 140	44.2	13.47	13.26
350 × 140	52.4	7.57	7.45
400 × 140	61.6	8.05	7.92
450 × 150	72.4	7.54	7.42
<i>2. Channels.</i>			
100 × 45 mm	5.8	90.90	89.46
125 × 50 mm	7.9	70.57	69.45
175 × 60 mm	11.2	15.74	15.49
200 × 70 mm	13.9	14.24	14.01
100 × 50 mm	7.9	66.76	65.70
125 × 65 mm	10.7	52.12	51.30
150 × 75 mm	14.4	38.46	37.85
175 × 75 mm	17.6	10.01	9.85
200 × 75 mm	20.6	9.61	9.46
100 × 50 mm	9.2	57.36	56.45
125 × 65 mm	12.7	43.93	43.23
150 × 75 mm	16.4	33.78	33.25
175 × 75 mm	19.1	9.24	9.09
200 × 75 mm	22.1	8.95	8.81
225 × 80	25.9	8.36	8.23
250 × 80	30.4	3.14	3.09
300 × 90	35.8	3.65	3.59
350 × 100	42.1	8.57	8.43
400 × 100	49.4	17.81	17.53



Equal Angles	Extra per ton	
	Long Ton	Metric Ton
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
20 × 20 × 3 mm	66.67	65.62
20 × 20 × 4 mm	53.33	52.49
25 × 25 × 3 mm	66.67	65.62
25 × 25 × 4 mm	53.33	52.49
25 × 25 × 5 mm	33.33	32.80
30 × 30 × 4 mm	38.33	37.72
30 × 30 × 5 mm	25.00	24.60
35 × 35 × 3 mm	63.33	62.33
35 × 35 × 4 mm	38.33	37.72
35 × 35 × 5 mm	25.00	24.60
35 × 35 × 6 mm	25.00	24.60
40 × 40 × 3 mm	55.00	54.13
40 × 40 × 4 mm	28.33	27.88
40 × 40 × 5 mm	16.67	16.41
40 × 40 × 6 mm	16.67	16.41
45 × 45 × 3 mm	55.00	54.13
45 × 45 × 4 mm	28.33	27.88
45 × 45 × 5 mm	16.67	16.41
45 × 45 × 6 mm	16.67	16.41
50 × 50 × 3 mm	55.00	54.13
50 × 50 × 4 mm	28.33	27.88
50 × 50 × 5 mm	16.67	16.41
50 × 50 × 6 mm	16.67	16.41
55 × 55 × 5 mm	56.67	55.77
55 × 55 × 6 mm	56.67	55.77
55 × 55 × 8 mm	46.67	45.93
55 × 55 × 10 mm	40.00	39.37
60 × 60 × 5 mm	56.67	55.77
60 × 60 × 6 mm	56.67	55.77
60 × 60 × 8 mm	46.67	45.93
60 × 60 × 10 mm	40.00	39.37
65 × 65 × 6 mm	53.33	52.49
65 × 65 × 8 mm	40.00	39.37
65 × 65 × 10 mm	33.33	32.80
70 × 70 × 5 mm	53.33	52.49
70 × 70 × 6 mm	53.33	52.49
70 × 70 × 8 mm	40.00	39.37
70 × 70 × 10 mm	33.33	32.80
75 × 75 × 5 mm	53.33	52.49
75 × 75 × 6 mm	53.33	52.49
75 × 75 × 8 mm	40.00	39.37
75 × 75 × 10 mm	33.33	32.80
80 × 80 × 6 mm	50.00	49.21
80 × 80 × 8 mm	33.33	32.80
80 × 80 × 10 mm	25.00	24.60
80 × 80 × 12 mm	25.00	24.60
90 × 90 × 6 mm	46.67	45.93
90 × 90 × 8 mm	26.67	26.25
90 × 90 × 10 mm	6.67	6.56
90 × 90 × 12 mm	6.67	6.56
100 × 100 × 6 mm	46.67	45.93
100 × 100 × 8 mm	26.67	26.25
100 × 100 × 10 mm	6.67	6.56
100 × 100 × 12 mm	6.67	6.56
110 × 110 × 8 mm	26.67	26.25
110 × 110 × 10 mm	6.67	6.56
110 × 110 × 12 mm	6.67	6.56
110 × 110 × 15 mm	6.67	6.56
130 × 130 × 8 mm	20.00	19.68
200 × 200 × 12 mm	13.33	13.12
200 × 200 × 15 mm	13.33	13.12
200 × 200 × 18 mm	13.33	13.12
200 × 200 × 25 mm	13.33	13.12

## 3(b) Unequal Angles Metric sizes

Extra per ton

Long Ton

Metric Ton

Rs. nP.

Rs. nP.

30 × 20 × 4 mm	59.67	58.73
30 × 20 × 5 mm	46.33	45.60
40 × 25 × 3 mm	76.33	75.12
40 × 25 × 4 mm	49.67	48.88
40 × 25 × 5 mm	38.00	37.40
40 × 25 × 6 mm	38.00	37.40
45 × 30 × 3 mm	76.33	75.12
45 × 30 × 4 mm	49.67	48.88
45 × 30 × 5 mm	38.00	37.40
45 × 30 × 6 mm	38.00	37.40
50 × 30 × 3 mm	76.33	75.12
50 × 30 × 4 mm	49.67	48.88
50 × 30 × 5 mm	38.00	37.40
50 × 30 × 6 mm	38.00	37.40
60 × 40 × 5 mm	28.00	27.56
60 × 40 × 6 mm	28.00	27.56
60 × 40 × 8 mm	21.33	20.99
65 × 45 × 5 mm	63.33	62.33
65 × 45 × 6 mm	63.33	62.33
65 × 45 × 8 mm	53.33	52.49
70 × 45 × 5 mm	63.33	62.33
70 × 45 × 6 mm	63.33	62.33
70 × 45 × 8 mm	53.33	52.49
70 × 45 × 10 mm	46.67	45.93
75 × 50 × 6 mm	63.63	62.33
75 × 50 × 8 mm	53.33	52.49
75 × 50 × 10 mm	46.67	45.93
80 × 50 × 5 mm	60.00	59.05
80 × 50 × 6 mm	60.00	59.05
80 × 50 × 8 mm	46.67	45.93
80 × 50 × 10 mm	40.00	39.37
90 × 60 × 6 mm	60.00	59.05
90 × 60 × 8 mm	46.67	45.93
90 × 60 × 10 mm	40.00	39.37
90 × 60 × 12 mm	40.00	39.37
100 × 65 × 6 mm	56.67	55.77
100 × 65 × 8 mm	40.00	39.37
100 × 65 × 10 mm	31.67	31.17
100 × 75 × 6 mm	56.67	55.77
100 × 75 × 8 mm	40.00	39.37
100 × 75 × 10 mm	31.67	31.17
100 × 75 × 12 mm	31.67	31.17
125 × 75 × 6 mm	53.33	52.49
125 × 75 × 8 mm	33.33	32.81
125 × 75 × 10 mm	13.33	13.12
125 × 95 × 6 mm	53.33	52.49
125 × 95 × 8 mm	33.33	32.81
125 × 95 × 10 mm	13.33	13.12
125 × 95 × 12 mm	13.33	13.12
150 × 75 × 8 mm	33.33	32.81
150 × 75 × 10 mm	13.33	13.12
150 × 75 × 12 mm	13.33	13.12
150 × 115 × 8 mm	26.67	26.24
150 × 115 × 10 mm	6.67	6.56
150 × 115 × 12 mm	6.67	6.56
150 × 115 × 15 mm	6.67	6.56
200 × 100 × 10 mm	6.67	6.56
200 × 100 × 12 mm	6.67	6.56
200 × 100 × 15 mm	6.67	6.56
200 × 150 × 10 mm	13.33	13.12

## 3(b) Unequal Angles Metric sizes

Extra per ton	
Long Ton	Metric Ton
Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.

200 × 150 × 12 mm	13.33	13.12
200 × 150 × 15 mm	13.33	13.12
200 × 150 × 18 mm	13.33	13.12

## 4. Tees :—

80 × 80 × 8 mm	56.67	55.77
100 × 100 × 10 mm	40.00	39.37
100 × 50 × 5 mm	76.67	75.46
150 × 75 × 8 mm	50.60	49.21

The above extras for Metric Sections are applicable to the Base Price item No. 3 (Structural) under Appendix I (Extra List) of the Gazette of India notification No. S.O. 2249-ESS. COMM/IRON & STEEL-15(1) & 27(1) published in Part II, Sec. 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 1st November, 1958.

A. S. BAM,  
Iron and Steel, Controller."

[No. SC(A)-2(300)/58.]

New Delhi, the 14th March 1959

**S.O. 622/ESS.COMM./IRON AND STEEL-2(c)/AM(38).**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (c) of clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, No. S.R.O. 2041/ESS. COMM./IRON AND STEEL-2(c), dated the 11th June, 1957, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, in column 2 thereof, against 'BIHAR', for the existing entry No. 1, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

2

"1. Additional Under Secretary, Department of Industries and Cooperation, Government of Bihar."

[No. SC(A)-1(3)/59.]

New Delhi, the 17th March 1959

**S.O. 623/ESS. COMM./IRON AND STEEL 15(1)/Am(2).**—The following Notification issued by the Iron and Steel Controller under proviso to Clause 15(1) of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 is published for general information:—

## NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 15 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 and with the approval of the Union Government the Iron and Steel Controller hereby notifies the following special concessional Col. I and Col. II) maximum selling prices for Wire and Wire products to be supplied by Registered Producers and by Controlled Stockholders respectively to the manufacturers of engineering goods for fabricating iron and steel products for export purposes only.

SCHEDULE OF BASE PRICES—WIRE AND WIRE PRODUCTS

Base Price Item No.	Materials	Max. Base prices f.o.r. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Tatanagar and Burnpur per Long ton and Metric ton.			
		Col. I		Col. II	
		For sales by the Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd.		For sales by Controlled Stockholders	
		Untested	Tested	Untested	Tested
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hard Bright Wire 2 to 3 SWG	670·87	693·91	705·87	728·91
		560·27	682·95	694·72	717·39
2.	Annealed Wire 2 to 3 SWG	711·87	721·87	746·87	756·87
		700·62	710·46	735·07	744·91
3.	Galvanised Wire 2 to 3 SWG	783·76	802·61	818·76	837·61
		771·38	789·93	805·82	824·37
4.	Telegraph Wire 2 to 3 SWG	..	860·04	..	895·04
			846·45		880·90
5.	Barbed Wire 12G St rand with 14G Barb.	908·94	..	943·94	..
		894·58		929·02	
6.	Wire Nails 2 to 3 SWG	793·28	..	833·28	..
		780·75		820·11	
7.	Spring Steel Wire (45% to 55% Carbon content)	..	1629·91	..	1699·91
			1604·16		1673·05
8.	Signal Wire Galvanised 48 to 54 tons TS.	..	1902·04	..	1972·04
			1871·99		1940·88

N.B.—[Figures shown above the line indicate prices per Long ton and figures shown below the line indicate prices per Metric Ton]. The above price for Wire and Wire products are subject to the terms and conditions of sale by the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., Indranagar and Controlled Stockholders respectively as given under Schedule II of the Notification published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3(ii), dated 1st November, 1958 under S.O. 2249-ESS. COMM/Iron & Steel 15(1) & 27(1). These prices will come into effect from 21st March, 1959, and notwithstanding the rate at which an order has been booked or materials paid for, shall apply to all deliveries effected on or after that date.

All indents for supply of Wire and Wire products by the Registered Producers for which the above concessional prices are applicable at Column I rates, shall be placed through the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta and shall be franked "Export Promotion" under a seal of that organisation and signed by an Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Iron and Steel Controller. Indents for supply of Wire and Wire products at Col. II concessional prices from the specified Controlled Stockholders shall be placed on the Controlled Stockholders direct on the authority of the Quota Certificates issued by the Deputy Chief Controllers (Export Promotion) at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and the Deputy Director of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. Indents from the Controlled Stockholders for re-imbusement of stocks should be duly supported by the Quota Certificates cashed by them and for which re-imbusement is sought.

A. S. BAM,

Iron and Steel Controller."

[No. SC(A)-2(296)/58.]

J. S. BAIJAL, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 9th March 1959

S.O. 624.—Under Section 4(iv) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (14 of 1923), the Central Government have nominated Shri Ramnath A. Podar as a representative of Bombay Millowners Association, Bombay, to be a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee upto 31st March 1960 vice late Shri V. N. Chandavarkar.

[No. 1-12/58-Com II.]

New Delhi, the 12th March 1959

S.O. 625.—"Whereas it appears to the Central Government to be necessary and expedient so to do for securing the equitable distribution of an essential commodity, namely coal:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that every person who owns or manages a cotton ginning or pressing factory shall on or before the 15th May, 1959, submit to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 14, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1, a statement in the form in the schedule appended hereto, containing true and accurate information relating to matters mentioned therein.

### SCHEDULE

(Information to be furnished by Ginning and Pressing Factories. Factories which do not intend to work during 1959-60 season must clearly mention so at the top of this form).

1. (a) Full name and postal address of the factory.  
(b) Press Mark (in the case of a pressing factory).
2. Name of the railway station at which the factory normally receives coal and the name of the railway on which the station is situated.
3. Normal date of commencement and date of finishing of work in the factory.
4. Number of bojas of cotton (lint) of 392 lbs. each ginned (by steam power only) in the factory during 1957-58 season.
5. Number of bojas of cotton (lint) of 392 lbs. each ginned (by steam power only) in the factory during 1958-59 season (up to the 30th April, 1959).

6. Number of bales of raw cotton pressed (by steam power only) in the factory during 1957-58 season.
7. Number of bales of raw cotton pressed (by steam power only) in the factory during 1958-59 season (up to the 30th April, 1959).
8. Type of power plant installed in the factory. (State whether steam, producer gas, diesel or electric. Give details for gin and press separately).
9. Total number of gins installed in the factory. (State whether single, double roller or saw gins).
10. Total number gins which will work in 1959-60 season by (a) Steam power (b) Other than steam power.
11. Number of half presses installed in the factory.
12. Number of full presses installed in the factory.
13. Tons of coal consumed by the factory (for ginning and/or pressing cotton only) during the season 1957-58.
14. Tons of firewood or fuel other than coal consumed by the factory (for ginning and/or pressing cotton only) during the season 1957-58.
15. Tons of coal consumed by the factory (for ginning and/or pressing cotton only) during the season 1958-59 (up to the 30th April, 1959).
16. Tons of firewood or fuel other than coal consumed by the factory (for ginning and/or pressing cotton only) during the season 1958-59 (up to the 30th April, 1959).
17. Quantity of coal that the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, recommended that the factory should receive during the 1958-59 season.
18. Quantity of coal sanctioned by the Deputy Coal Controller (Distribution), Calcutta, for 1958-59 season (Give number and date of sanction).
19. Quantity of coal actually received by the factory as a result of items 17 and 18 above during the 1958-59 season (up to the 30th April, 1959).
20. Tons of coal, if any, purchased by the factory from the market during the 1958-59 season in addition to the quantity shown against item 19.
21. Tons of coal held in stock on the 30th April, 1959.
22. Tons of coal received after the 30th April, 1959 up to the date of making this application, as a result of items 17 and 18.
23. Tons of coal to be received after the date of this application, against R/R held by the factory as a result of items 17 and 18.
24. Tons of firewood or fuel other than coal held in stock on the date of making this application.
25. Quantity of (i) Kapas (unginned cotton) and (ii) ginned but unpressed cotton actually held in stock in the factory premises on the 30th April, 1959, to be ginned and pressed.
26. Estimated quantity of cotton (in bales of lint) expected to be ginned and/or pressed during the 1959-60 season (including stocks shown against item 25) by steam power.
27. Estimated quantity of coal in tons excluding the stocks of fuel shown against items 21, 22, 23 and 28 required by the factory during 1959-60 season. Please also specify the number of instalments and the respective months in which it is desired that the required quantity should reach the factory.
28. Tons of coal and/or firewood not in possession of the factory but in which the factory has any lien or interest on the date of this application.
29. If the factory is a member of any pool, name and address of the Secretary of the pool may be given here.

30. Whether the factory was silent during 1958-59 season. If silent owing to pool, please give name and postal address of the Pool Secretary.

NOTE.—(a) Factories which were silent in the 1958-59 season should produce a certificate in original from a local Government Gazetted Officer, to the effect that the factory will work during the 1959-60 season, which should indicate also his opinion regarding the estimated output (ginning and pressing of cotton separately) of the factory.

(b) Output and consumption figures should invariably be given in the unit prescribed herein.

(c) Application should be complete in every respect. Incomplete information may entail delay in issue of permits.

I declare that the factory is not receiving supplies of coal under any other priority classes or under recommendation from any other recommending authorities for the purpose for which the coal quota has now been applied for.

Date .....

Signature of Factory Manager or Proprietor.

NOTE.—1. In respect of figures of stocks of fuel (*vide* items 21, 22 and 24 above) it is essential that not only stocks in possession of the factory should be shown but also any stocks that it may have a lien on/or that may be held by any of the partner or sister concerns should be shown with details.

2. Change of proprietorship of the factory must be intimated to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay-1, immediately the change is made.

3. In case the factory does not require coal after the application has been made or the recommendation has been issued, the factory must telegraphically intimate to that effect to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay-1. In the meantime, any coal, which happens to be despatched to the factory should be taken delivery of by the factory without delay and kept in its possession pending disposal instruction. Should a factory which has applied for the coal fail to take delivery in time, the demurrage charges and other expenses incurred on that account shall be borne by the factory."

[No. 1-20/59-Com.II.]

AJUDHIA PRASADA, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

*New Delhi, the 4th March 1959*

S.O. 626.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. H. G. Grant, as member of the Seamen's Employment Board (Foreign-going) at the port of Bombay in place of Shri H. L. Murray since resigned, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 12-MT(52)/57, dated the 28th August, 1958, namely:—

In the said notification, for entry No. 7, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"7. Shri N. H. G. Grant".

[No. 15-MT(2)/59.]

S. K. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

**(Department of Transport)***New Delhi, the 17th March 1959*

**S.O. 627.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby appoints the 17th day of March 1959 as the date on which Part IV of the said Act shall come into force.

[No. 33-MS(222)/58-I.]

**(Transport Wing)**

**S.O. 628.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby constitutes the Shipping Development Fund Committee with effect from the 17th March 1959, and appoints the following officials to that Committee with effect from the same date, namely:—

(i) Dr. Nagendra Singh, I.C.S., Director General of Shipping and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communications;

(ii) Shri S. S. Shiralkar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Dr. Nagendra Singh shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

[No. 33-MS(222)/58-II.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 12th March 1959*

**S.O. 629.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 430 of the Indian Telegraphs rules, 1951, the Central Government hereby specifies the 16th day of April 1959, as the date on which message rate system will be introduced at Vellore Telephone Exchange.

[No. 42-8/57-PHC.]

**S.O. 630.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 430 of the Indian Telegraphs rules, 1951, the Central Government hereby specifies the 16th April 1959 as the date on which message rate system will be introduced at Mysore Telephone Exchange.

[No. 11-6/59-PHC.]

K. K. SARAN, Dy. Secy.

**(Department of Communications)****(P. & T.)***New Delhi, the 10th March 1959*

**S.O. 631.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

Clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 46-B of the said rules shall be omitted.

[No. 3/3/57-CI.]

B. G. DESHMUKH, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION****(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)***New Delhi, the 21st February 1959*

**S.O. 632.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of



1954), the Central Government hereby, in addition to their existing duties, appoints all the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in the State of Punjab as Additional Settlement Commissioners in that State for the purpose of performing within their respective jurisdictions the functions assigned to an Additional Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act, in respect of agricultural lands in rural areas including houses, cattle sheds and vacant sites, etc. if any, allotted along-with any such lands in such areas.

[No. 3(3)Policy-II/59.]

RAJA LAL GUPTA, P.C.S., Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

*New Delhi, the 11th March 1959*

**S.O. 633.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Sham Mohan Lal, to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment belonging to, or under the control of, the Central Government or in relation to an establishment connected with a railway administration, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry.

[No. PF-I/31(548)59.]

**S.O. 634.**—In pursuance of paragraph 3(1)(d) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1861, dated the 31st October, 1952, namely:—

In the said notification, for entry "10. Shri M. L. Tapuriah, Director, Kamla Mills Ltd., 45/47, Apollo Street, Bombay-1", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"10. Shri D. S. Bakhle, Deputy Chairman, The Millowners' Association, Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1".

[No. PF.II.1(3)/58.]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 11th March 1959*

**S.O. 635.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Gorakhpur and their workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Central Government Industrial Tribunal.

26th February, 1959.

I.D. No. 200 of 1958

BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Gorakhpur.

AND

Their workmen.

Shri Onkar Nath—for the management.

Shri H. L. Parvana—for the workman.

## AWARD

By G.O. No. S.O. LR11-10(113)/58, dated the 7th October, 1958, the industrial dispute, between the employers in relation to the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Gorakhpur, and their workman, Shri G. N. Singh, whose dispute has been taken up by the U.P. Bank Employees' Union, Gorakhpur, has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. The term of reference is as follows:—

Whether the duties performed by Shri G. N. Singh, a workman of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Gorakhpur, are those of a supervisor or of a Head Clerk for the purpose of special allowance payable under paragraph 164 of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 35, dated the 5th January, 1952, as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the manner referred to in Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955 (41 of 1955).

3. The allegations in the statement of claim are, that Shri G. N. Singh was posted at the Gorakhpur Branch of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited on 7th March 1955 as Head Clerk, that Shri G. N. Singh was performing various duties of a supervisory nature, in checking various accounts, that however the Bank did not pay him the special allowance payable to him, that the Bank has deliberately maintained wrong designation in the case of Shri G. N. Singh, and contravened the terms of the Bank Award, that duties similar to those performed by Shri G. N. Singh are normally performed by Supervisors in other banks, and that Shri G. N. Singh is entitled to be paid special allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 per month from 7th March, 1955.

4. The reply of the Bank is, that it is not true, that Shri G. N. Singh was entrusted with any duty which could make him Departmental Incharge, as alleged by him, that the duties performed by him are of those of Head Clerk, prescribed by the Bank, that the Head Clerks have limited and lesser responsibility than that of Accountants, that Shri G. N. Singh has not been performing any duties similar to those of Accountant or Sub-Agent or Supervisor, that he is not entitled to special allowance of Rs. 40 per month, that comparison with other banks is not valid, when the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited is only a 'C' Class bank, that, in any case, the representation for special allowance was made after a long delay of 1½ years, and that he is not entitled to the amount, as claimed.

5. The issue, that arises for determination, is:—

Whether Shri G. N. Singh performed the duties of a Supervisor, and is entitled to special allowance payable under paragraph 164 of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes).

6. This is a dispute between the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Gorakhpur, and their workmen.

7. The dispute arises with reference to Shri G. N. Singh, an employee of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Gorakhpur. His designation in the said Branch is that of a Head Clerk. The contention on behalf of the workman is, that he has been in fact doing the duties of a Supervisor, and that he is accordingly entitled to special allowance of Rs. 40 per month, payable under paragraph 164 of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) award, referred to in the course of arguments by either side as "Sastry Award". Even in the item of reference there is mention of paragraph 164 of the said award, and it lays down certain categories of employees, who are to be paid special allowance. Among them category No. 9 includes Supervisors, Superintendents, Sub-accountants, departmental-in-charges, and others. For a 'C' Class bank the special allowance prescribed is Rs. 40 per month. It is admitted, that the Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd is a 'C' Class bank, and that is why special allowance of Rs. 40 a month is claimed on behalf of Shri G. N. Singh.

8. The contention on behalf of the Bank is, that the employee in question has been doing only the duties of a Head Clerk, and not of a Supervisor, and that he

is not entitled to the allowance, as demanded. The point for decision is, whether Shri G. N. Singh has been doing the duties of a Supervisor, as alleged by him, to be included in Category No. 9, for whom special allowance has been prescribed. It is true, that he is designated as Head Clerk. Ext. M/16 is the order, dated 7th March 1955, transferring him to Gorakhpur as Head Clerk. The reason for the transfer is stated to be the fact, that the Agent at Gorakhpur remained out of station on account of inspection of godowns, legal cases, and development of business. Ext. M/14 is a copy of the letter dated 23rd December 1957, wherein Shri G. N. Singh demanded Rs. 40 per month as special allowance. Reference may be made in this connection to the observations in the Sastry Award in paragraphs 167 and 168. In paragraph 167 the following observations occur:—

“In big banks where there is a hierarchy of officers there may be a chief accountant, accountants and sub-accountants. In most of those cases the “accountants” will probably be officers. There will however be incumbents of such posts, though going under the dignified designation of accountants who are in reality only senior clerks doing higher type of clerical work involving an element of supervision over other clerks as part of their duties. In such cases where they can properly be regarded as workmen the minimum allowances which we have fixed for sub-accountants would equally apply to them.”

In paragraph 168 there is mention of certain categories described by such terms as junior assistants and senior assistants. It is observed therein, “that the terms do not by themselves indicate the nature of the work entrusted to them. Irrespective of their designation, in so far as their work falls under clerical work, though of a higher type, as explained by us in our discussion relating to categories of workmen in our award in a later chapter, they must also be entitled to the scales of pay, minimum special allowance etc. which we have prescribed for the appropriate kind of work during such periods as they are in charge of that kind of work.” It is, therefore, clear, that the designation of a particular employee is not the test. The question, whether he is entitled to the special allowance prescribed depends upon the actual duties performed by him, irrespective of the designation. In the award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal at page 83 there is reference to the fact, that the various categories are not helpful, and that the appropriate allowance would have to be paid having regard to the duties and responsibilities of a post. Moreover, Ext. M/1 is a book of instructions filed on behalf of the Bank, and nowhere is there a category of Head Clerk, or the duties pertaining to such an employee. It is perfectly obvious, that merely because Shri G. N. Singh was designated as Head Clerk, that is no reason for depriving him of the special allowance. The true test would be about the duties that he had been actually performing in the Bank.

9. In order to prove, that Shri G. N. Singh had been actually performing the duties of a Supervisor in the Gorakhpur Branch ever since he was transferred there, reliance has been placed on a considerable body of evidence. At the outset I may refer to the oral evidence, that has been adduced in this case. Shri G. N. Singh deposes as WW1, that Ext. W/1 contains the duties, that he has been actually performing since he became a Head Clerk. He has been signing in various documents of the Bank as Accountant or Officer-in-charge. He is Departmental Incharge of Savings Bank, current account, fixed deposit, call and short term deposit, bills department, clearing department, bills payable department, and despatch department. He gave instructions to the clerks whenever any irregularities were existing. He has been doing also clerical duties when there was shortage of staff. WW2 is Shri G. C. Kapur, who is Accountant in the New Delhi Branch of the Bank since August, 1957. The evidence of Shri Kapur is, that he was designated as Head Clerk prior thereto, and he served as Head Clerk in the Delhi Branch. He was being paid Rs. 15, the special allowance payable to Head Clerk in accordance with the Sastry Award. But he agitated for payment of Rs. 40, as he was performing supervisory functions. A representation was made through the Union in 1955 or 1956. The Union took up his case and ultimately there was a compromise before the Labour Commissioner, Kanpur, by which the Bank agreed to pay him Rs. 40. This agreement was arrived at in 1957. Since then he is called Accountant. When his attention is drawn to Ext. W/1, the list of duties performed by Shree Singh, he says, that he had been performing duties, items Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20—30, 32 and 33. In short, Shri Kapur says, that there is no other duty, which he has been performing, and which he performs, other than those mentioned in Ext. W/1. In fact the duties in Ext. W/1 are more than what he has been actually discharging.

WW3 is Shri Har Narayan, who is Supervisor in Chandni Chowk Branch of the Bank. An order was passed, that he should be paid Rs. 40, special allowance, only in May, 1958. Prior thereto he was being paid only Rs. 15, as he was designated Head Clerk. When he raised a demand through his Union, there was an arrangement before the Labour Commissioner, Kanpur, and the Bank agreed to pay him the special allowance. He has deposed, that he has been performing the same duties even after he was designated as Supervisor in May, 1958. Even before this, when he was designated as Head Clerk, he was discharging the same duties as he is now discharging as Supervisor. In the list, Ext. W/1, he has been performing duties listed there as items No. 4—8, 11, 12, 15—18, 19 in part, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 28 in part, 30, and 33. He countersigns certain documents as Accountant along with the Agent. That there were demands raised through the Union for payment of special allowance in respect of the above-mentioned workmen, and that agreements were reached before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur, cannot be disputed. Exts. W/21 and 22 are letters that were addressed by the Union to the Bank, and Ext. W/23 is a reply of the Bank dated 20th August, 1956, rejecting the claim of Shri G. C. Kapur, Shri Har Narayan, and Shri D. P. Mehrotra for special allowance of Rs. 40, as they were only Head Clerks. Exts. W/27—33 relate to the correspondence with the Regional Labour Commissioner in respect of the above claim. Exts. W/24 and 25 are copies of the compromise dated 13th March 1958, wherein it was agreed, that Rs. 40 per month would be paid to Messrs. G. C. Kapur and Har Narayan from 1st August 1957 by way of special allowance. The above evidence does establish, that Shri G. N. Singh has been performing duties similar to those performed by Messrs. G. C. Kapur and Har Narayan, and that the Bank recognised the fact, that the two latter were discharging supervisory functions, entitling them to receive the special allowance of Rs. 40, even though they were styled as Head Clerks. Shri G. N. Singh has been performing not only the duties which they have been performing, but also other duties, over and above those which they had been performing, and more particularly listed in Ext. W/1. In such circumstances, I fail to see how it can be held, that he is only a Head Clerk, and not a Supervisor, and that he is not discharging any supervisory functions.

10. However, reference has been made on behalf of the Bank to Exts. M/17—21. Ext. M/21 dated 29th October 1956 has been produced as containing the duties fixed by the Head Office for Shri G. N. Singh. There is an endorsement thereon, that the employee accepted it under protest. Ext. M/17 is the copy of duty list given by Shri G. N. Singh dated 23rd December 1957. Ext. M/37 is an extract of duty list, as given by the Branch, and attached with the audit report. A perusal of this list shows, that Shri G. N. Singh was checking C/D ledgers, Savings Bank, Cash Book, P&L, Central Accounts Statements, I.B.C. and O.B.C., and was doing the duty of Passing of routine, and supervision over office routine work, and Stationery. Exts. M/31—36 are documents produced by the Bank, as containing the duty list of Sub-Agents, Accountants and Assistant Accountants at various Branches and Sub-Branches. A perusal of the lists, Exts. M/37 and W/1 would show, that Shri G. N. Singh has been performing practically the same duties as those performed by the several employees as in Exts. M/31—36.

11. Again, according to the evidence of Shri G. N. Singh, he has been signing as Accountant, or Officer-in-charge singly, or with the Agent in various forms relating to transactions with the Bank. Exts. W/4—20 are the forms in question, and the evidence of Shri G. N. Singh is, that he has been signing in all such papers as Accountant or Officer-in-charge. On behalf of the workman, attention has been drawn to Ext. M/1, Chapter IV, in relation to bills. At page 11, with reference to Inward Bills, there is a provision, that bills should be sent to the Officer-in-charge for checking. Exts. M/18—20 have been produced as entries checked by Shri Singh in this connection. Exts. M/22—30 have been produced to show, that he allowed cheques to pass on his own responsibility for amounts over and above Rs. 500. Exts. M/38 and 39 have been filed as copies of ledgers relating to Savings Bank and Current Deposit, that were checked by Shri Singh. Ext. M/41 has been filed to show, that Shri G. N. Singh was initialling along with Shri M. P. Singh, the Agent, pages in the Subsidiary Register. Again, in Chapter VII, page 23, it is laid down, that a Supervisor will be responsible to the Accountant for efficient working of the department and also officiate as Sub-Accountant in his absence. In the Gorakhpur Branch, it is admitted, that there is no Accountant. The evidence of Shri G. N. Singh is, that in the Gorakhpur Branch, there are two clerks, 3 Godown-keepers, 2 Cashiers, 2 Peons, and 2 armed guards, excluding himself and the Agent. It is reasonable to hold, that he

has been doing the duties of a supervisor in the absence of an Accountant or a Sub-Accountant, and, in fact, he has been signing in places indicated as Accountant or Officer-in-charge. In Chapter I of Ext. M/1, relating to opening of Current Deposit, there is a provision, that the Officer-in-charge should put his initials after careful examination. In case of over-drafts, limits should be initialled by the Officer-in-charge of the department. Items 7 and 8 in Chapter I at page 1 contain instructions relating to the checking of entries in current account by a Supervisor, or Officer-in-charge. It is clear from the evidence, that Shri G. N. Singh has been discharging all these duties. Again, Exts. M/2—10 contain certificates on balances for various months. Certain of the entries are certified to be correct by Shri Singh. Particularly, attention has been drawn on behalf of the workman to Exts. M/4—7, and 9, wherein Shri G. N. Singh has signed as Officer-in-charge. Nextly, attention has been drawn to Ext. M/15, which is a circular relating to the issue of withdrawal forms for Savings Bank account. Provision has been made therein for signatures of the Bank Supervisor dealing with the Savings Bank Account before issue of such forms. It is the case of the workman, that he has been supervising the issue of withdrawal forms.

12. On behalf of the Bank, Exts. M/54—65 have been produced to show, that Shri Singh had been dealing with cheques only upto a limit of Rs. 500, and that this shows, that he was not discharging any supervisory functions. On behalf of the workman emphasis is laid on Exts. M/67—80, showing that he was dealing with cheques for amounts larger than Rs. 500. Nextly, Exts. M/46—53 have been referred to, and these contain certificate of balances. They relate to certain months during the period between October 1956 and August, 1958. They contain entries, that certain items were checked by Shri G. N. Singh as Head Clerk, and some by the Agent. It should be pointed out, that they are not signed by Shri G. N. Singh as Officer-in-Charge. The contention on behalf of the Union is, that the dispute arose between Shri G. N. Singh and the Bank in regard to the payment of special allowance, and, therefore, he was not permitted to sign in the above-mentioned documents, though he had been permitted to sign in the places indicated for the signatures of Accountant and Officer-in-charge in documents of a prior period. In this connection reference may be made to Ext. M/11 dated 27th May 1957, addressed by the Head Office to the Agent at Gorakhpur, objecting to the fact, that in Form No. 103 Shri Singh was every month giving the certificate as Officer-in-charge of the bills. Exts. M/2—10, and 46—53 are in form No. 103. In Ext. M/11 the Agent was informed, that Shri Singh should be allowed to sign as Head Clerk and not by any other designation. Ext. M/12 is the reply of the Agent, and therein it is stated, that formerly Shri G. N. Singh used to sign form No. 103 as Officer-in-Charge of the Bills Department, but, after the receipt of the letter, dated 10th October 1956, he was not allowed to sign as such. Further a list is given of the duties which he was performing. Obviously, after Shri Singh raised a dispute about the payment of special allowance, it was made to appear, that he was not discharging duties of a supervisory nature. This cannot however make any difference to the conclusion, that he was in fact performing duties pertaining to the office of Supervisor, or an Officer-in-charge.

13. Whatever doubts might exist are dispelled by the power of attorney that was granted in the name of Shri Singh, a copy of which is marked as Ext. W/2. This is dated 30th March 1955. A perusal thereof shows, that, in fact, he was empowered to discharge all kinds of duties in connection with the business of the Bank. The evidence of Shri G. N. Singh is that he was given a power of attorney of 'A' Class. According to the evidence of WW2, Shri G. C. Kapur, he had been given a power of attorney of the 'B' Class. 'B' Class is inferior to 'A' Class. When Shri G. C. Kapur, who is holder of power of attorney of 'B' Class, has been termed as "Accountant", and is being paid special allowance as such, it is not reasonable to hold, that Shri G. N. Singh is not discharging functions of a supervisory nature, when he is the holder of power of attorney of the 'A' Class, which is superior to that of 'B' Class. Clauses 1—5 relate to the acts to be done by Shri G. N. Singh jointly with any other officer of the bank, and No. 6, 7 and 8 relate to acts to be done singly, and without joining any other officer of the bank. Clause 9 empowers the holder of the power of attorney to do such acts as may be needed necessary in the course of general business of the bank.

14. A consideration of the entire evidence establishes, that Shri G. N. Singh has been doing duties of a Supervisor, and an Officer-in-charge ever since he joined the Gorakhpur Branch. Though he has been termed as "Head Clerk", he has been doing duties pertaining to the office of Supervisor, and has been performing at least the same duties as those performed by WWs 2 and 3, if not more

The fact, that he has been designated only as "Head Clerk" does not matter in the least. He does come within category No. 9 of paragraph 164 of the Sastry Award, and he is entitled to special allowance of Rs. 40 per month. I find accordingly.

15. The next question is as to the date from which he is entitled to recover the amount of special allowance. No doubt, the claim has been made for the allowance from 7th March 1955. In the management's written statement it is stated, that the representation was made for special allowance in November, 1956. As a matter of compromise, Messrs. G. C. Kapur and Har Narayan were agreed to be given the special allowance from 1st August 1957. Realising this, Shri Parvana for the workman has agreed, vide memorandum, Ext. W/34, that the special allowance may be paid to Shri G. N. Singh also from 1st August 1957. This seems to be fair and reasonable, and no exception can be taken to the same. It was the duty of the Bank to have implemented the terms of the Award. I find, that Shri G. N. Singh is entitled to recover special allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 per month from 1st August, 1957.

16. In the result, an award is passed as follows:—

- (i) The duties performed by Shri G. N. Singh of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Gorakhpur, are those of a Supervisor of a 'C' Class bank for the purpose of special allowance of Rs. 40 per month, payable under paragraph 164 of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the manner referred to in section 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955 (41 of 1955), and it is hereby directed, that the management of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Limited, Gorakhpur shall pay to Shri G. N. Singh such special allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 per month, payable to a Supervisor of a 'C' Class bank, as in category No. 9 in paragraph 164 of the award, stated above, from 1st August 1957 onwards.

- (ii) No order as to costs.

(Thirteen pages)

The 26th February, 1959.

E. KRISHNA MURTI,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.  
[No. LR.II/10(113)/58.]

New Delhi, the 14th March 1959

**S.O. 636.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955 (41 of 1955), the Central Government hereby specifies the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Nagpur constituted under section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. 768, dated the 10th March, 1957, as industrial tribunal to which any matter as is referred to in the said sub-section may be referred for decision under that sub-section.

[LR.II.10(77)/58-I.]

New Delhi, the 16th March 1959

**S.O. 637.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur at Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Chargaon Group of Manganese Mines of Messrs. Best Minerals (Private) Ltd., Nagpur and their workmen regarding dismissal of 99 Koal Community Workers:—

BEFORE SHRI P. D. VYAS, JUDGE, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE (CGIT) No. 7 of 1958.

AN ADJUDICATION BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Chargaon Group of Manganese Mines of Messrs. Best Minerals (Private) Limited, Nagpur

AND

Their Workmen.

In the matter of an industrial dispute regarding dismissal of 99 Koal Community Workers.

# APPEARANCES:

Sarvashri A. S. Bobde and G. L. Sanghi, Advocates with Shri A. V. Bhide—for the Management.

Shri N. H. Kumbhare, Advocate—for the workmen.

## AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of the sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government was pleased to refer an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Chargaon Group of Manganese Mines of Messrs. Best Minerals (Private) Ltd., Nagpur and their workmen for adjudication to me under the Government Order No. LR/II/11-(17)/58, dated 9th May, 1958. The dispute relates to the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the said order.

## THE SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management was justified in dismissing 99 Koal Community Workers whose names are given in the list, hereto annexed;
- (2) If not, to what relief are these workers entitled?

*List of Koal Community Workers dismissed from Chargaon Group of Mines of Messrs. Best Minerals (Private) Limited, Nagpur*

1. Shireeram Mallu Koal.
2. Jamini Mallu Koal.
3. Ramfal Chhatradhari.
4. Mahingi Ramfal.
5. Chhota Bhawani Koal.
6. Sukhwar Chhota.
7. Lahani Kisan.
8. Chunnilal Badai.
9. Maiki Chunnilal.
10. Dularie Bansi.
11. Kausal Dulare.
12. Mangal Bansadhari.
13. Nathu Gopal.
14. Babulal Hira.
15. Sugri Babulal.
16. Sahadeo Kandhal.
17. Sukawar Sahadeo.
18. Betasia Budhal.
19. Kallu Pyarelal.
20. Narmad Kallu.
21. Poto Gougu.
22. Basodi Bhura.
23. Mungia Basodi.
24. Wadaka Pandhari.
25. Sakiva Wadka.
26. Lila Onkar.
27. Rania Ganesh.
28. Pyarelal Kalloo.
29. Punia Pyarelal.
30. Manto Narmad.
31. Rajau Mantad.
32. Bhaiyalal Chaita.
33. Maingi Bhayallal.
34. Sukharam Manta.
35. Mulai Bhanta.
36. Dubasia Mulai.
37. Munni Sukharam.
38. Parbati Ramdayal.
39. Hiralal Dulare.
40. Budhu Dulare.
41. Kashi Hiralal.
42. Shanti Budhu.
43. Chhoti Dulare.
44. Ramiya Pyarelal.

45. Majla Kalu.
46. Chhota Kalu.
47. Nimiya Majla.
48. Satiya Chhota.
49. Bhaiyalal Chhota.
50. Sukhawar Bhaiyalal.
51. Poladina.
52. Ramprasad Pola.
53. Sukhawar Pola.
54. Fagni Gainu.
55. Baisakhi Bansi.
56. Navell Bai Sakhu.
57. Ramlal Bhagirath.
58. Bansanti Ramlal.
59. Ramlal Rajje.
60. Rambai Shamlal.
61. Bisram Shipai.
62. Bisram Bharat.
63. Rajni Bisram.
64. Bhaddi Banchal.
65. Tijau Mangal.
66. Munia Tijau.
67. Babulal Chaitra.
68. Itwaria Babulal.
69. Pancham Mahanu.
70. Itwaria Pancham.
71. Mahesha Thakurdin.
72. Kharia Hari.
73. Sukhawar Mulal.
74. Hiria Radhve.
75. Badri Baisakhu.
76. Kandhi Mangalal.
77. Babi Bhaiyalal.
78. Sudarshan Baldeo.
79. Pusu Firtu.
80. Dhuria Mahengu.
81. Daya Dhuria.
82. Batasia Dhuria.
83. Kamla Daya.
84. Laghu Gopal.
85. Shipai Kalu.
86. Kaundhi Mangal.
87. Kanhaiyalal Bhaiyalal.
88. Taya Bhaiyalal.
89. Shamle Munde.
90. Soni Samle.
91. Rangu Sipai.
92. Khodia Mantilal.
93. Pusia Godhilal.
94. Hidi Gahenu.
95. Dalla Chaita.
96. Sunder Dalla.
97. Dharmi Shankar.
98. Mahengi Shambhoo.
99. Baini Babulal.

**N.B.**—The addresses of workers are c/o General Secretary, Manganese Koyala Khan Kamgar Union, near Mahal, Nagpur.

2. On the usual notices being issued, the General Secretary, Manganese Koyala Khan Kamgar Union has filed the statement of claims on behalf of the workmen and the Secretary of Best Minerals (Private) Limited, has filed the written statement on the employers' behalf.

3. The list of the 99 dismissed workmen together with their names is attached to the schedule annexed to the Government Order of reference. In this list we find that at serial Nos. 76 and 86 the name of the same person appears and so the number of persons concerned really comes to 98 out of whom admittedly



4, namely those at serial Nos. 76 (86), 78, 79 and 87 are outsiders. The remaining 94 are the workers concerned, out of whom 55 have been taken back in the result of the apologies tendered by them. The question of the said apologies I will discuss later, but for the time it may be stated that 55 workers out of 94 concerned workmen having already been taken back in employment, the dispute now survives to the remaining 39 workmen in order to see whether the management was justified in dismissing them and if not to what relief they are entitled.

4. The case on behalf of the workmen is that the incident took place on 11th January, 1958 when the demarcation of the boundaries between the Chargaon Group of Manganese Mines of Messrs. Best Minerals (Private) Limited and adjoining Mine was going on. The General Manager of the Company, Shri Parashar Singh and Chargaon Group Mine Manager, Shri Dayalal Joshi went to the spot where the coolies of the Government Surveyors were working on the boundary for demarcation and inquired of one of the coolies, viz., Kowandhi as to under whose orders he was doing that work. Even though the said coolie explained the matter, they began to abuse him and even to beat him in the hot exchange of words with the result that one female worker Smt. Poto being his sister-in-law came to his rescue. She was also however beaten and this, on her cry for rescue, led to the gathering of the workers who were all Kole by caste. A false charge was made against them that the General Manager, Shri Parashar Singh was beaten by them with chappals and shoes and they were wrongfully suspended and later dismissed without making proper inquiry.

5. The case on behalf of the management is that on the day of the incident, i.e., on 11th January, 1958 at about 1-30 P.M. some four men belonging to Kole community were found working in an attempt to extract ore within the area of Chargaon Mine after removing the boundary pillars. On receipt of the report, the General Manager, Shri Parashar Singh soon rushed to the scene along with the Mine Manager, Shri Dayalal Joshi and both of them objected to and remonstrated against the activities of the said four persons. These persons however turned aggressive and began abusing them in an insulting and offensive manner. They at the same time gave a loud alarm and cried out to their fellow workers to join, with the result that all the 95 Kole workmen employed in the Chargaon Mine rushed to the scene with shoes, chappals and sticks in their hands and surrounded Shri Parashar Singh with the intention of assaulting him. Had not the victim then been promptly rescued by Shri Dayalal Joshi and other employees, the events would have led to grave consequences. On his rescue Shri Parashar Singh along with Shri Dayalal moved to a little distance away but the said rioters again advanced towards Shri Parashar Singh and assaulted him with the result that those who intervened for his rescue received some minor injuries. It was then that these workers left but while leaving again threatened Shri Parashar Singh and Shri Dayalal with dire consequences. A complaint was soon thereafter lodged to the Police against all the workmen including the aforesaid four outsiders who took part in the assault and rioting and the proceeding against them is now pending in the Criminal Court. It is not true that the management has acted with any ulterior motive by taking revenge on all the Kole caste workers and it was because of the misconduct committed by them that the action was taken against them under the standing orders. They were also suspended from work for three days and served with a charge-sheet to show cause why they should not be dismissed for misconduct in assaulting and rioting against their superiors. The reply given by them was considered to be evasive and unsatisfactory and after full and proper inquiry they were dismissed from service. In the circumstances the action of the management was justified and the concerned workmen are entitled to no relief.

6. It is an undisputed fact that all the concerned workmen belonging to the Kole community have been dismissed for the alleged incident on 11th January, 1958. They were suspended for three days under an order, dated 12th January, 1958 and it was on the next day, i.e., on 13th January, 1958 that they were all served with a stereotyped charge-sheet alleging that they all collectively during working hours in Chargaon Mines on 11th January, 1958 assaulted the General Manager, Shri Parashar Singh and abused him as well as beat him with chappals, shoes and sticks. It is an undisputed fact that the workers submitted their replies to the charge-sheet served on them but without making any further inquiry under an order, dated 15th January, 1958 they were all dismissed from

service. The reason assigned in the order is that the reply given by the concerned workmen was found unsatisfactory as not being in conformity with true state of things. It is obvious from the dismissal order that the management arrived at its own conclusion, as to what according to it the true state of things was, without making any further inquiry into the charge-sheet served on the concerned workmen or without affording them an opportunity to make their defence. Even the employers' representative at the time of the hearing conceded that it is not their case that all the workers who were charge-sheeted assaulted or beat the General Manager and that all of them could not be said to have taken part to the same extent. He however argued that each person ought to show that he took no part in actual assault or beating. In the first place it is up to the management to establish that on proper inquiry they had enough material to come to the conclusion that the workers concerned were guilty of the charge levelled against them and it is not that simply because the management was out with any charge of misconduct against them they should have proved their innocence. Even otherwise the management has given no such opportunity to any of the workers by holding an inquiry and on an assumption that the replies given by them were unsatisfactory as not being in conformity with the true state of things, it passed the order dismissing all of them from service. The action is alleged to have been taken under the standing orders and the standing order Nos. 29, 30 and 31 relate to disciplinary action for misconduct. The standing order No. 29 enumerates acts or omissions amounting to misconduct and the clause (h) thereof refers to riotous or disorderly behaviour on the mine or any act of subversive discipline. The standing order No. 30 states in clear terms that no order of dismissal on the ground of misconduct shall be made unless the workman is informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and is given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him. The standing order No. 31 *inter alia* states that in awarding punishment the Manager shall take into account the gravity of the misconduct, the previous service, if any, of the workman and any other extenuating or aggravating circumstances that may exist. No such procedure was followed and a large number of workers irrespective of the length of their service or their previous record were dismissed *en masse* on a common stereotyped charge. Not only no inquiry was held as contemplated under the standing orders but even the ordinary principles of natural justice were not complied with. Without allowing any opportunity to the workers to make their defence, they were all dismissed on an assumption that what they stated in their reply to the charge-sheet was untrue and the charge levelled against them by the management was true. In the replies which the workers filed, they had not only denied the charge but they even described what according to them was the correct picture of the incident that took place on 11th January, 1958 *vide* the annexures G-1, G-2 and G-3, dated 14th January, 1958 to the employers' written statement. The inquiry was thus on the fact of it called for but no inquiry was made and just on the next day the management hastened with the dismissal orders.

7. It may be noted that up to this stage there was not the slightest admission or suggestion on the part of the workers that they had committed the misconduct with which they were charged and they were subsequently made to give the apologies tendered by them in the circumstances I will presently refer to. It was when the Conciliation Officer intervened in the matter that there was some talk regarding the apology by the workmen but even at that stage none of the workers tendered any apology though advised by the Conciliation Officer as it can be seen from the management's letter, dated 29th January, 1958 (annexure I) addressed to the R.L.C.(C). It is true that sometime thereafter 55 workers tendered apologies as per annexures J and K where they are made to admit the misconduct and express regret but obviously they have done so under the inducement of getting back their employment. Any such act on their part cannot prejudice the remaining workmen who have declined to apologise and against whom it is for the management to establish that they have really committed the misconduct and are liable to be dismissed from service. Any such apologies given by some of the workers in the circumstances of the case in order to get themselves re-employed cannot be a substitute of a regular inquiry which was required to be made under the standing orders.

8. There are two conflicting versions on both the sides. The management alleges that because their officers asked some of the outsiders not to extract ore from their mines, the workers belonging to their community gathered in a large number and assaulted and beat the General Manager. The workers' version on

the other hand is that those outsiders were the coolies doing the work of boundary demarcation and it was because one of these persons was beaten and abused by the General Manager and the Mine Manager that one female worker related to him came to his rescue and when she was also beaten the other workers of the community turned up for help. The workers denied to have committed any act of assault or beating and their case was that it was out of revenge on the persons belonging to Koyal community that they were all dismissed from service. Naturally therefore it was absolutely unjust on the part of the management to assume that their story was true and what the workers alleged was untrue without making any inquiry. As a matter of fact if the management's story is true, then the only natural course for the General Manager and the Mine's Manager who are alleged to have gone on the spot on a report that some outsiders were unauthorisedly extracting ore from the mine, was to inform the Police and to take proper legal action. The incident had nothing to do with the normal working of the Mine nor would there be any occasion for the concerned workmen to rush up to the spot except under some such circumstances as alleged by them.

9. The General Manager, Shri Parashar Singh now in his deposition Ex. MW-1 alleges that in the incident which took place on 11th January, 1958, out of the many, 16 took a prominent part as per list given by him. The list consists of 12 workers in the Mine and 4 outsiders who according to him started the quarrel because they were asked not to extract ore as they were unauthorisedly doing in the mine. He goes to the extent of saying that the employers are not prepared to reinstate these 12 workmen inasmuch as the said 4 outsiders are closely related to them and the said outsiders at the time of the incident gave him a threat that on the next occasion he would not go free and be killed. It has never before been the case of the management either in the complaint to the Police or in the written statement now filed that any of the workers or that these 12 workers took a prominent part in the incident which took place on 11th January, 1958. No inquiry has been made on any such basis and in fact giving a complete go-by to the inquiry contemplated under the standing orders, all the workers concerned have been dismissed because according to the General Manager the statements which they made in reply to the charge-sheet were untrue. In the written statement no such threat of killing has been specifically referred to and it is there vaguely alleged in paragraph 6 that Shri Parashar Singh and Shri Dayalal were threatened with dire consequences. In my opinion the General Manager who is alleged to be the so-called-victim of the incident cannot be considered an independent witness and his testimony has to be judged with great caution.

10. The employers' representative relied on the case of Turner, Hoare and Company Limited and its workmen, Bombay Government Gazette, Part I-L, August 9, 1951, page 4043 at p. 4044 referred to at pages 202 and 203 of the Companion Volume to Digest of Labour Law Cases by V. B. Kher but there the facts were entirely different. It was because of particular facts and circumstances of the case that the Tribunal held that the omission on the part of the Company to give the concerned workman an opportunity to explain the misconduct alleged against him has not so seriously prejudiced him as to call for interference with his dismissal. In the present case the action of the management is entirely one-sided and with no justification the story alleged by the workers in reply to the charge-sheet served on them has been discarded without holding any inquiry and giving them an opportunity to make their defence. The action on the part of the management being unsustainable, the workers concerned are entitled to the normal remedy of reinstatement with full back wages and I have not been satisfied as to why they should be denied the same simply because the Manager in the course of the hearing has come forward with the new story that some of the workers took a prominent part and that they are related to the four outsiders who gave him the threat of killing. If really any such threat was given so as to endanger the safety of his life, in all probability the General Manager would have immediately reported the matter to the Police and taken steps to take security of good behaviour as permissible under law. Nothing of the kind has been done by him and it is only to defeat the workers' claim of reinstatement that the new story has been adversed in this reference at the far end of its hearing.

11. I, thus, direct that the remaining 39 persons who have not been taken back because they declined to tender any apology should be reinstated on their original posts with full back wages and these are the workers at serial Nos. 1, 2,

3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 37, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 77 in the list attached to the schedule annexed to the Government Order of reference.

P. D. Vyas,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,  
Nagpur.

*The 10th March, 1959.*

[No. LR11/11(17)/58.]

## ORDERS

*New Delhi, the 11th March 1959*

**S.O. 638.**—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Gaslitand Colliery of the New Manbhoom Coal Company Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Sirajuddin Miah, Haulage Engine Khalasi of Gaslitand Colliery, was justified? Whether he is entitled to any relief and if so, to what relief?

[No. LR112(115)58.]

*New Delhi, the 14th March 1959*

**S.O. 639.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Nowrozabad Colliery of M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd. and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, Labour Appellate Tribunal, as the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Bombay, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

## THE SCHEDULE

- (I) Whether the mutual agreement dated the 25th July 1957 between the management of the Nowrozabad Colliery and their workmen represented by the Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, P.O. Nowrozabad should be treated as legally valid agreement and whether it is still binding on the parties.
- (II) What should be the standard of "loading" of a tub—whether upto the "water level" at the coal face or upto the water level on the surface.
- (III) Whether a loaded tub should be measured at the coal face and not on the surface. If so, whether the deductions made from the earnings, the miners as a result of shortage found on the surface be refunded to the miners, and if so, from what date.

- (IV) Whether the drilling of shot holes, stemming of shot holes, water bailing, shot-firing, dragging of cables, etc. form part of the normal duties of a miner. If not, what relief the miners are entitled to for having done these jobs and from what date?
- (V) Whether the miners should be paid extra wages for the manufacture of earthen pallots and if so, at what rate and from what date?
- (VI) Whether the monthly paid staff are entitled to any acting allowance while employed in jobs of higher categories and responsibilities. If so, at what rate.
- (VII) Are the workers entitled to wages for the period from 30th July, 1958 to 12th August, 1958, and if so, to what extent?
- (VIII) Whether there were incremental scales of pay for monthly rated workmen before the publication of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) and if so, whether the workmen have been adversely affected by the introduction of new scales of pay with effect from 1st January-1957. If they have been adversely affected to what relief they are entitled?
- (IX) Whether the retirement of Sarvashri Jahangir Khan, Charka, Ali Mohammad, Ram Prasad and Ramadhin was justified and whether they are entitled to any relief.

[LRII-1(122)/58.]

**S.O. 640.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Kotma Colliery of the Associated Cement Company Ltd. and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, Labour Appellate Tribunal, as the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Bombay, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

#### THE SCHEDULE

- (i) What should be the standard of loading of a sub-water upto the "water level" at the coal face or upto the "water level" on the surface.
- (ii) Whether a loaded tub should be measured at the coal face and not on the surface. If so, whether the deductions made from the earnings, of the miners as a result of shortage found on the surface be refunded to the miners, and if so, from what date.
- (iii) Whether the drilling of shot holes, stemming of shot holes, water bailing, shot-firing, dragging of cables, etc. form part of the normal duties of a miner. If not, to what relief the miners are entitled for having done these jobs and from what date.
- (iv) Whether there were incremental scales of pay for monthly rated workmen before the publication of the award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) and if so whether the workmen were adversely affected by the introduction of new scales of pay w.e.f. 1st January 1957. If they were adversely affected to what relief they are entitled to.

[LRII-1(123)/58.]

**S.O. 641.**—Whereas certain workmen of the Central Bank of India Limited represented by the U.P. Bank Employees' Union (Kanpur Unit) have demanded payment of conveyance allowance to the godown keepers in respect of their official visits to godowns to and from the Bank's premises under paragraph 548 of the award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), Bombay, constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 35, dated the 5th January, 1952, as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the manner referred to in section 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955 (41 of 1955);

And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that a difficulty or doubt has arisen as to the interpretation of paragraph 548 of the said award in respect of the matter specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby refers the said matter for decision to the Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur, constituted as an Industrial Tribunal in this behalf by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 636 dated 14th March, 1959.

#### SCHEDULE

Whether having regard to the terms of appointment and the nature of duties expected of them and the provisions of paragraph 548 of the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 35, dated the 5th January, 1952, modified as aforesaid, the godown keepers of the Central Bank of India Limited are entitled to claim any conveyance allowance in respect of their official visits to godowns to and from the premises of the Bank and, if so, whether such allowance should be paid even in cases where cycles are provided by the Bank for the purpose.

[LR. II. 10(77)/58.]

#### CORRIGENDUM

*New Delhi, the 11th March 1959*

**S.O. 642.**—In the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment S.O. 2289 published on page 2156 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii) dated the 1st November, 1958, the words "paragraph 663 of" may be deleted.

[No. LR II/3(30)/58.]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 12th March 1959*

**S.O. 643.**—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes an estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund during the year 1958-59 together with a statement of the accounts and a report of the activities financed during the year 1957-58 from the General Welfare Account of the said Fund.

#### REPORT

**1. Act.**—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, under which the organisation has been set up to formulate and implement schemes for the promotion of welfare of labour employed in the Coal Mining Industry, was in force throughout India including the Khasi and Jaintia Hill district of Assam but excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

**2. Rules.**—During the year under review the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1949 were amended so as to provide for:—

- (a) Extension of the Rules to the whole of India including the United Khasi-Jaintia Hill district of Assam but excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) The resignation of non-official nominated member taking effect from the date of its acceptance or on the expiry of 30 days of the date of its receipt by the Chairman, whichever is earlier;
- (c) Revision of the standards of dispensary services to be provided by owners of collieries for the purpose of grant-in-aid from the Fund;
- (d) Waival of any of the requirements of dispensary services specified in the prescribed standard;

- (e) Eligibility of inspection of dispensary services by medical licentiate having fifteen years' experience as a medical officer-in-charge of a colliery dispensary;
- (f) Presentation of chalan in duplicate, instead of in triplicate, in the treasury while depositing cess on coal and coke despatched otherwise than by rail;
- (g) Appointment of Secretary or the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as Chairman of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee;
- (h) Appointment of the Executive Engineer of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund as a member of the Housing Board in place of the Superintending Engineer, which post has since been abolished; and
- (i) Appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee as Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee.

3. *Advisory Committee.*—On the expiry of its three year term, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee was reconstituted under section 8 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 in October, 1957. During the year under review the Committee met three times on the 7th May, 1957, the 24th September, 1957 and the 4th February, 1958. Besides the quarterly statements of Receipt and Expenditure, the revised estimates and the budget estimates of the Fund, the quarterly progress reports on the activities of the Organisation and the annual statements in forms A, B, C in respect of the housing account of the Fund, the Advisory Committee *inter alia* considered the following important subjects:—

- (1) Payment of grant for the water supply arrangements at Rama Krishna Mission T.B. Sanatorium, Ranchi.
- (2) Payment of an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for anti-V.D. campaign to Messrs Singareni Collieries Company in the Andhra Pradesh Coalfield.
- (3) Proposals for increasing the grant for Sports in the Jharia Coalfield.
- (4) Continuance of the payment of the grant-in-aid to the Jharia and Asansol Mines Board of Health for running Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.
- (5) Payment of grant-in-aid to Jharia Mines Board of Health for running 4 more Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.
- (6) Reservation of five additional beds at the Pendra Road T.B. Sanatorium.
- (7) Water supply scheme for the Raniganj Coalfield.
- (8) Report on V.D. Survey in Coalfields.
- (9) Payment of grant-in-aid to the Hazaribagh Mines Board for running and maintaining Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.
- (10) Proposals for provisions of radio sets to Primary Schools in the Andhra Pradesh Coalfield.
- (11) Implementation of the recommendations of the Director, Malaria Institute in India in regard to Anti-Malaria Operations in the Coalfields.
- (12) Implementation of the New Housing Scheme for Coal Miners.
- (13) Constitution of a Regional Board for the Madhya Pradesh Coal Mining area.
- (14) Integration of the Chanda and the Rajasthan Coalfields with the nearest Coalfield Sub-Committee.
- (15) Provision of improved type of chulas in miner's houses.
- (16) Domiciliary treatment to colliery workers suffering from T.B. and payment of special grant-in-aid for special diet.
- (17) Criteria for admitting T.B. patients in the T.B. clinics of the Organisation and in the different sanatoria where the fund has reserved beds.
- (18) A note on occupational diseases like silicosis and pneumoconiosis, etc., of the miners in the coalfields.

- (19) A proposal for supply of foot wear to coal miners.
- (20) A proposal for construction of T.B. Hospital in the Bihar and West Bengal Coalfields.
- (21) Payment of an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lac to the State Government of Bihar for the establishment of a vocational and a technical training centre for the benefit of the miners' children.
- (22) Proposal for electrification of Bhuli Township.
- (23) Proposal for the construction of kutchha houses at collieries having short lives and remodelling, etc., of existing miners houses.
- (24) Estimates for sinking of wells in the Bihar and Ranigunj coalfields.
- (25) Proposal to convert the Regional Hospital, Searsol into a T.B. Hospital.
- (26) Question of payment of advances from out of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund to Consumers' Co-operatives and Credit Societies.
- (27) Report of the Standing Committee on the working of the Multi-purpose Institutes of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation.
- (28) Question of treating T.B. Isolation Hostel at Dishergarh belonging to Dishergarh Group T.B. Relief Society and other similar institutes and colliery hospitals providing required facilities as "Units" under the Domiciliary Treatment scheme of the Fund.
- (29) Provision of primary education facilities in the coalfields.

4. *Sub-Committees.*—The Finance Sub-Committee and the Orissa Coalfield Sub-Committee were reconstituted on the expiry of their three years term by the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 4th February, 1958.

The Finance Sub-Committee met three times on the 3rd May, the 13th September, 1957 and the 21st January, 1958 to review quarterly statements of receipts and expenditure and to examine schemes involving expenditure from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

The following Coalfield Sub-Committees met on the dates as shown against each:—

1. Bihar Coalfield Sub-Committee—18th April, 1957 and 9th December, 1957.
2. Hazaribagh Coalfield Sub-Committee—18th April, 1957 and 9th December, 1957.
3. West Bengal Coalfield Sub-Committee—24th June, 1957, 20th August, 1957 and 21st December, 1957.
4. Orissa Coalfield Sub-Committee—17th June, 1957, 13th August, 1957 and 24th December, 1957.
5. Assam Coalfield Sub-Committee—4th September, 1957 and 16th December, 1957.
6. Andhra Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee—13th August, 1957 and 8th November, 1957.
7. Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee—9th May, 1957, 30th August, 1957, 6th October, 1957 and 29th December, 1957.
8. Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee—21st April, 1957, 22nd August, 1957 and 29th November, 1957.

5. *Co-ordination Committee.*—The Advisory Committee, at its meeting held on the 4th February, 1958, reconstituted the Co-ordination Committee.

6. *Standing Committee.*—The Standing Committee constituted by the Advisory Committee to review the progress of the various schemes of the Fund met three times on the 1st June, 1957, the 23rd September, 1957 and the 20th January, 1958 and made certain recommendations for effecting improvements in the activities of the Multi-purpose Institutes. The report of the Standing Committee was placed before the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 4th February, 1958, when the Committee decided that the financial implications involved on the proposals made by the Standing Committee be examined and placed before the next meeting of the Committee.



*Hospitals and other Medical Facilities*

1. *Central Hospital, Dhanbad.*—The hospital entered the seventh year of its existence giving specialised treatment to the colliery workers. The average daily number of in-patients treated in the hospital during the year was 250 against 241 during the previous year.

Construction of all buildings in connection with the scheme of expansion of the hospital, viz., additional wards, three bungalows for junior doctors, five quarters for Class III staff, twenty-four quarters for Class IV staff and extension to the nurses' hostel was completed. The wards were opened on the 1st February, 1958. The air-conditioning plants for operation theatre and labour room started functioning. Construction of the recreation and social workers' rooms was also completed during the year.

Statistics of patients treated in various departments of the hospital are given in the following table:—

TABLE I

(1) *Out Patient's Department*

(a) *New cases during the year under review*

Colliery	.	.	.	.	.	14039
Deptt.	.	.	.	.	.	5487
Others	.	.	.	.	.	2485
TOTAL						22011

(b) *Old cases during the year under review*

Colliery	.	.	.	.	.	19309
Deptt.	.	.	.	.	.	6981
Others	.	.	.	.	.	2838
TOTAL						29128

(2) *Indoor Patient's Department*

(a) *New cases during the year under review*

Colliery	.	.	.	.	.	4583
Deptt.	.	.	.	.	.	449
Others	.	.	.	.	.	167
TOTAL						5199

(b) *Discharged during the year :*

Cured	.	.	.	.	.	2660
Relieved	.	.	.	.	.	1432
Otherwise	.	.	.	.	.	615
Dead	.	.	.	.	.	205
TOTAL						4910

(c) *Total patient days of the inpatient during the year under review* . . . . . 91,343

(3) *Total patient days in the O.P.D.*

(a) During the year under review	.	.	51139
(b) During the previous year	.	.	59366

(4) *Medical cases during the year under review*

O.P.D.	Colliery	Deptt.	Others	Total
New	4165	2219	910	7294
Old	10193	4159	1564	15916
Indoor	1908	318	65	2291
TOTAL	16266	6696	2539	25501

(5) *Surgical cases During the year under review*

O.P.D.	Colliery	Deptt.	Othre,	Total
New . . . . .	5100	2038	777	7951
Old . . . . .	4369	1324	724	6917
Indoor . . . . .	1658	35	56	1749
TOTAL . . . . .	11627	3397	1557	16531

(i) No. of operation done during the present year . . . . . 1280

(ii) No of plaster done during the present year . . . . . 1337

(6) *Maternity and Gynao case during the year under review*

O.P.D.				
New . . . . .	1154	305	364	1823
Old . . . . .	1340	594	309	2243
Indoor . . . . .	614	88	42	744
TOTAL . . . . .	3108	987	715	4810

(7) *Eye & E.N.T. Department.*

O.P.D.				
New . . . . .	2029	649	260	2938
Old . . . . .	921	409	166	1496
Indoor . . . . .	255	4	4	263
TOTAL . . . . .	3205	1062	430	4697

(8) *Dental Department.*

O.P.D.				
New . . . . .	695	166	125	986
Old . . . . .	82	21	5	108
Indoor . . . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . . . .	777	187	130	1094

\*Operation done during the year (Eye and E.N.T. Deptt.)

(i) Major . . . . . 138 + 7

(ii) Minor . . . . . 514

(9) *V.D. Department.*

O.P.D.				
New . . . . .	110	50		1055
Old . . . . .	468	76		2448
Indoor . . . . .	2	..		152
TOTAL . . . . .	580	126		3655

(10) *Anaesthetic Department.*

Total cases during the present year . . . . . 904

(11) *Pathological Investigation done*

During the present year . . . . . 23,380

(12) *Radiological Department.*

No. of patients X-rayed . . . . . 5275

No. of patients screened . . . . . 1518

TOTAL . . . . . 6793

(13) *Rehabilitation Centre*

	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
No. of Patients treated . . . . .	386	550	936

These figures include 80 patients who are being taught some other vocation.

## (14) The ambulance van carried 509 patients and covered 11,893 miles during the year under review ;

(15) Social Worker attached to the hospital wrote 383 letters on behalf of the patients and helped them in learning Hindi, taking advantage of recreational facilities etc.

2. *Central Hospital, Asansol.*—The hospital which started functioning in April, 1955 was completing its third year of existence. All the sections of the hospital were functioning. Almost all the posts sanctioned for the hospital were filled up. Construction of two more bungalows for senior doctors was completed during the year.

The hospital has a sanctioned bed strength of 165. The average daily number of in-patients treated in the hospital during the year was 237. The scheme for expansion of the hospital from 165 beds to 250 remained under consideration.

A rehabilitation centre, similar to the one at the Central Hospital, Dhanbad was also functioning. A children's section of the centre was opened in October, 1957. The children enjoy games and take part in exercises under the supervision of the Gymnasium Instructor.

Statistics in respect of patients treated in the various departments of the hospital are given in the table below:—

TABLE II

(1) *Out-patient Department*

(a) *New cases during the year under review :*

Colliery	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,348
Deptt.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,143
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	960
TOTAL							17,451

(b) *Old cases during the year under review :*

Colliery	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,366
Deptt.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,338
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	872
TOTAL							27,576

(2) *Indoor-patients Department*

(a) *New cases during the year under review :*

Colliery	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,910
Deptt.	.	.	.	.	.	.	224
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	154
TOTAL							5,288

(b) *Discharged during the year under review :*

Cured	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,236
Relieved	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,404
Otherwise	.	.	.	.	.	.	323
Dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	253
TOTAL							5,216

(c) *Total patient days in the indoor department during the year under review :—* 86,437.

(3) *Total patient days in the out-patient department :—* 45,027.

(4) *Medical cases during the year under review*

O.P.D.	Colly.	Deptt.	Others	Total
New	4630	1906	351	6887
Old	9035	1869	347	11151
Indoor	1832	144	50	2026

(5) *Surgical cases during the year under review*

O.P.D.	Colly.	Deptt.	Others	Total
New	3062	288	159	3509
Old	5895	251	70	6216
Indoor	1567	25	57	1649

(i) No. of operations done during the year. 898

(ii) No. of plaster done during the year. 682

(6) *Maternity and Gynaecological cases during the year under review*

O.P.D.				
New	.	.	.	1731
Old	.	.	.	952
Indoor	.	.	.	1127
				233
				239
				50
				64
				1271
				1217

(7) *Eye & E.N.T. Department.*

New	.	.	.	.	2042	523	324	3889
Old	.	.	.	.	4868	468	373	5709
Indoor	.	.	.	.	308	1	8	317

Operation done during the present Year (Eye &amp; E.N.T. Deptt.)

Major	.	.	.	.	.	238
Minor	.	.	.	.	.	381

(8) *Dental Department*

O.P.D.				
New	.	.	.	570
Old	.	.	.	1002
Indoor	.	.	.	2
				166
				297
				57
				58
				793
				1397
				2

(9) *V.D. Department*

O.P.D.				
New	.	.	.	345
Old	.	.	.	1801
Indoor	.	.	.	77

(10) *Anaesthetic Department.*

Total cases during the year . . . . . 1422

(11) *Pathological investigations done during the year* 15367(12) *Radiological Department*

No. of patients X-rayed	.	.	.	5369
No. of patients screened	.	.	.	2025

(13) *Rehabilitation Centre*

No. of patients treated		Indoor	Outdoor	Total
		354	468	822

(14) The ambulance van carried 959 patients and covered 16228 miles during the year under review.

(15) The Social Workers attached to the hospital wrote 747 letters on behalf of the patients and helped them in learning Hindi, taking advantage of recreational facilities, etc.

3. *Regional Hospitals.*—The four Regional Hospitals-cum-Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Katras and Tisra in the Jharia Coalfield and at Chora and Searsole in the Raniganj Coalfield entered the tenth year of their existence and continued to render useful service. The Regional Hospital at Jamai in the Pench Valley Coalfield was opened by the Union Deputy Labour Minister on the 28th April, 1957. The outdoor department of the hospital was only functioning at the beginning. The in-door department started functioning from November, 1957. Construction of the 18 bedded Regional Hospital at Dhanpuri in the Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield was completed and the out-door department was started during the last quarter. Statistics about the number of patients treated at the various Regional Hospitals during the year are given in the table below:—

TABLE III

Regional Hospitals	Outdoor Patients	Indoor Patients	Total
Katras . . . . .	5079	806	5885
Tisra . . . . .	5142	762	5904
Searsole . . . . .	4402	625	5027
Chora . . . . .	8560	1401	9961
Jamai . . . . .	2091	..	2091

The ambulance van attached to the Regional Hospital, Katras carried 342 patients covering a distance of 9,290 miles. The ambulance van which had been supplied to the Ballarpur Colliery in the Chanda Coalfield by the Fund was withdrawn and attached to the Regional Hospital, Jamai with effect from the 27th November, 1957. The van was used to carry 25 patients covering a distance of 569 miles. Supply of new ambulance vans, one for each of the Regional Hospitals at Tisra, Searsole, Chora and Jamai was awaited from the D.G.S. & D. with whom indents had already been placed.

All the residences for the staff of the 30 bedded Regional Hospital at Naisarai in the Karanpura-Ramgarh Coalfield and of the 50 bedded hospital at Phurso in the Bokaro Coalfield were completed and electrified. Construction of the hospital building at Naisarai was in progress; 60 per cent. roofs had been cast. Tenders for the other hospital building were being invited. The Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board had offered land for construction of a thirty bedded Regional Hospital at Kurasia in the Kerea Coalfield and the State Government had been asked to transfer the surface rights to the Fund. Estimates for construction of the hospital were under preparation.

4. *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—Besides the four centres attached to the Regional Hospitals in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields, maternity and child welfare centres were also run by the Jharia and Asansol Mines Board of Health for which the Fund has been paying an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 to each of the Boards.

The maternity and child welfare services of the Jharia Mines Board of Health cater to about 160 collieries. In addition to the existing 28 active maternity and child welfare centres grouped under nine circles, one new centre at Katras in Katras circle and three new centres at Nirsa, Mugma and North Laikdih Collieries under one circle, *viz.*, Nirsa were started during the year.

The centres are being run in the same line as advocated by the Indian Red Cross Society. Domiciliary midwifery service through trained dais, midwives and health visitors is also made available for registered cases of the centres. Free distribution of medicines, milk, fruits, germinated grame, etc., are made available.

The Lady Health Visitor of the Fund in the Orissa Coalfield paid home visits and gave ante-natal and post-natal advice to women in the collieries of Talcher and Sambalpur Coalfields. The number of visits paid by her are given below:—

	1st visit	Re-visit	
Ante-natal . . . . .	27	358	
Infant . . . . .	38	552	
Toddler . . . . .	54	648	
Confinement . . . . .	35	Post-natal visit	349
Friendly visit . . . . .	293	Family visit .	248

The maternity and child welfare centre at Jatachappa in the Pench Valley Coalfield started functioning during the year. The ten bed maternity block constructed as an adjunct to the Government hospital, Chanda at the cost of the Fund continued to function. The Fund is paying an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 for its maintenance.

5. *Anti-T.B. Measures.*—The two 12 bedded T.B. clinics, one at Katras in the Jharia Coalfield and the other at Searsole in the Raniganj Coalfield continued to render useful service to colliery patients suffering from T.B.

The total number of patients treated at the Katras T.B. Clinics was 100 (male 52 and female 48) and that at the Searsole Clinic 287 (male 230 and female 57).

Beds were also reserved by the Fund in different recognised sanatoria for treatment of colliery patients. The following table shows the number of beds reserved and occupied as on the 31st March, 1958:—

TABLE IV

Name of Sanatoria	No. of beds reserved	No. of beds occupied
1. R.K. Mission T.B. Sanatorium, Ranchi	30	30
2. Mahadevi Birla T.B. Sanatorium, Ranchi	11	11
3. Govt. T.B. Sanatorium, Chhindwara (M.P.)	5	5
4. Pendra Road Sanatorium, Korea (M)	11	11
5. Govt. T.B. Sanatorium, Nowgong (V.P.)	5	5
6. Christian Mission T.B. Sanatorium Jorhat Assam	5	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>

Administrative approval has been accorded for the construction of two 100 bedded T.B. Blocks to be attached to the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol. The question of increasing the number of beds of the existing institutions is under consideration.

To give relief to colliery workers suffering from T.B. and undergoing treatment at the T.B. Clinics of the Fund or admitted in the beds reserved at different sanatoria, a scheme for payment of subsistence allowance to the dependents of such colliery workers was sanctioned. The rate of allowance in each case will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 50 per month for a period not exceeding six months. The allowance will be paid only in those cases where the patient happens to be the only earning member in the family and has no other means of income. The table given below will indicate the number of cases where such allowance was sanctioned during February and March, 1958.

TABLE V

No. of patients for whom paid	Rate of allowance	Period for which sanctioned
	Rs.	
5	50	Six months or date of discharge if it be earlier.
1	45	Do.
1	40	Do.
2	35	Do.
1	35	3 months 21 days
1	35	5 months 23 days
1	35	5 months 8 days
1	35	4 months
1	35	3 months 8 days
1	30	3 months 28 days
2	30	Six months or date of discharge if earlier.

6. *Dispensaries.*—The two dispensaries run by the Fund, one at the Bhuli township in the Jharia Coalfield and the other at Mugma in the Mugma Coalfield treated 27,805 and 9,722 cases respectively. In addition to the static dispensary at Mugma, the mobile medical unit sanctioned for the coalfield started functioning during the year. Setting up of the mobile medical units, one each for the Karanpura-Ramgarh and Pench Valley Coalfields was awaiting supply of vans from the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals with whom indents had already been placed.

7. *Ayurvedic dispensaries.*—A scheme for the establishment of eleven Ayurvedic dispensaries in different coalfields was sanctioned. Two dispensaries were opened in November, 1957 at Khas Jeenagora and Bokaro Collieries in accommodation offered by the colliery owners. Another was started at Jagjiwan Nagar on the 10th December, 1957 and the fourth at Kothagudium on the 8th March, 1958.

8. *X-ray facilities.*—The work done by the X-ray plants supplied to colliery hospitals by the Fund for facilitating diagnosis is given in the table below:—

TABLE VI

Name of colliery hospital	No. of fluoroscopic investigations	No. of Radiography
1. Giridih Collieries Hospital	371	755
2. Barakui Hospital in Pench Valley	57	1613
3. Nowrozabad Colliery Hospital in V.P.	384	269
4. Kothagudium Collieries Hospital in Andhra Pradesh	2426	1309
5. Margherita Hospital in Assam	16	226

Supply of three more plants one each to the Jamadoba, Kustore and Bhowrah Collieries Hospital was awaiting supply of plants from Directorate General of Supplies with whom indents had already been placed.

9. *Family Counselling.*—The work done at the centres functioning at the medical institutions of the Fund is given in the table below:—

TABLE VII

Hospital	No. of cases		No. of cases to whom contraceptions supplied free	No. of sterilisation
	Old	New		
1. Central Hospital, Dhanbad	..	82	..	61
2. Central Hospital, Asansol	..	144	..	39
3. Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, Katras	7	28	2	..
4. Do. Tisra	..	13	7	..
5. Do. Searsole	324	344	135	..
6. Do. Chora	4	45	17	..
TOTAL	355	656	161	100

Family planning lectures and demonstrations were also given to mothers in all the 32 maternity and child welfare centres run by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. The number of women who attended for advice was 1,340 (1st visit) and 1,761 (re-visit).

The field workers of the women's welfare section of the Organisation continued *vide* propaganda regarding the advantage of family planning among the women folk in the Jharia, Mugma and Raniganj Coalfields. Three hundred and thirty-two kamins were given advice during the year.

10. *Artificial Limbs.*—Under the scheme of supplying artificial limbs to disabled colliery workers at the expense of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, fifteen disabled miners were sent to the Military Artificial Limb Centre, Poona and provided with artificial limbs during the year. A total sum of Rs. 13,385.73

was spent during the year on this account. This includes expenditure on T.A., etc., to cover the journeys to Poona and back of the disabled miners including their escort.

11. *Leprosy Relief*.—The Dhanbad and District Leprosy Relief Association maintains a hospital at Tetulmari and six clinics at different places. The Tetulmari Leprosy hospital consists of one block of 12 beds constructed at the cost of the Fund and is being utilised for treatment of infectious lepers from collieries. In the block twelve old and fourteen new patients were treated during the year. Recurring grant is being paid by the Fund for treatment of colliery patients at the said block. Another ten-bedded ward which was also constructed by the Fund was expected to be utilised soon.

The Asansol Mines Board of Health is also maintaining a Leprosy hospital at Asansol with four clinics. A 24-bedded ward constructed by the Fund at the Asansol Leprosy Hospital is being utilised for treatment of colliery patients for which the Fund pays grant-in-aid.

*Financial assistance for maintenance of Dispensaries by Colliery Owners*

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund pays annual grants-in-aid to such of the colliery owners as maintain dispensaries of the prescribed standard for the benefit of labour employed in their collieries. The amount of grant under the scheme is the amount of the cess at the rate of eight pies per ton recovered in respect of coal or coke despatched from the colliery less the proportionate cost of recovery or the amount spent on the maintenance of the dispensary, whichever is less. The following table indicates the position as on the 31st March, 1958 of the applications received, inspections conducted and payments of the grant-in-aid made, for the years 1950—1956.

TABLE VIII

Year	No. of applications received	No. of dispensaries which were found not conforming upto the standards <i>prima-facie</i>	No. of dispensaries inspected	No. of dispensaries yet to be inspected	No. of dispensaries found conforming to standards	Amount paid
						Rs.
1950 . . .	156	61	95	Nil	25	97,931/15/9
1951 . . .	64	25	39	Nil	38	1,60,244/1/-
1952 . . .	65	26	39	Nil	33	1,69,069/2/-
1953 . . .	67	22	45	Nil	41	2,92,654/12/3
1954 . . .	70	20	44	Nil	39	2,48,269/14/-
1955 . . .	73	20	52	1	37	2,42,161.23 nP.
1956 . . .	68	25	38	5	31	2,13,531.19 nP.

With a view to providing incentive to colliery owners to improve the existing dispensaries, a scheme of financial assistance was sanctioned. The financial assistance under the scheme will consist of an interest free loan equal to the actual cost of construction of new buildings or for improvement in existing buildings for dispensaries, including purchase of equipments, subject to a maximum of 16 times the annual grant-in-aid admissible under the former scheme. The loan is repayable in not more than 32 annual instalments. Upto the 31st March, 1958, two applications had been received, one from Messrs. Selected Satgram Collieries Limited for provision of services at one colliery and the other from Messrs. Bird & Co. Limited in respect of six collieries.

*Anti-malaria operation*

1. *Area of operation*.—Malaria Control Operations were continued in the Coalfields of Jharia and Hazaribagh, in Bihar, Raniganj in West Bengal, Pench



Valley and Korea in Madhya Pradesh, Chanda in Bombay, Margherita in Assam, Talcher and Sambalpur in Orissa and Singaroni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh. Number of collieries and adjoining villages controlled and approximate population protected during the year are given in the following table:—

TABLE IX

Coalfield	No. of collieries controlled	No. of villages controlled	Approximate population protected
Jharia . . . . .	383	170	2,99,000
Raniganj . . . . .	214	140	2,66,000
Hazaribagh . . . . .	40	51	1,28,000
Pench Valley . . . . .	29	35	78,000
Chanda . . . . .	7	3	32,000
Korea . . . . .	9	3	37,000
Margherita . . . . .	8	25	22,000
Talcher . . . . .	3	15	11,000
Sambalpur . . . . .	3	4	8,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	3	..	188,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>699</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>9,69,000</b>

Extension of malaria control operations in Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield through the agency of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh was pending with that Government. The State Government had agreed to take up the work on behalf of the Fund, the Fund paying the non-recurring expenditure on equipment and the recurring expenditure on staff.

2. *Aid under National Malaria Control Programme.*—This year the following quantities of insecticides were received under National Malaria Control Programme:—

D.D.T. 100% . . . . .	30,000 lbs.
D.D.T. 75% . . . . .	48,400 lbs.
B.H.C. 50% . . . . .	59,360 lbs.
Dieldrin . . . . .	2,300 lbs.

3. *Anti-larval measures.*—With the advent of spring there is a spurt in the breeding of mosquitoes, chiefly culicine which though not transmitting malaria, are a nuisance. To control culax mosquito nuisance in the non-spraying season, therefore, antilarval measures, chiefly application of malarial to the breeding grounds of mosquitoes, were carried out in some Coalfields to a limited scale. Extension of the measures throughout the Coalfields as recommended by the Director, Malaria Institute of India remained under consideration. A proposal to utilise the savings from anti-malaria operations, as a result of free supply of insecticides under the National Malaria Control Programme, in anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures and treatment of malaria cases encountered in the coalfields and on minor drainage works was approved. Special rounds of spraying were also given to such of those collieries that supplied labour to combat the culicine mosquito nuisance.

4. *Drug prophylaxis.*—Ten thousand and eighty persons received paludrine tablets during the year both as a suppressive in microscopically positive cases and as a blanketing dose in new arrivals in the coalfields from outside the controlled areas.

5. *Study of parasitaemia.*—To afford diagnostic facilities to colliery medical officers, blood slides of suspected fever cases were examined by the Malaria Officers of the Organisation and the results communicated to them. Such study of parasitaemia was carried out in Jharia, Raniganj, Hazaribagh, Pench Valley, Chanda and Talchur Coalfields. Examination of a total of 8,656 blood slides of fever cases from different collieries revealed that only 283 were positive for malaria parasite. This small number of positive slides indicates a very low degree of transmission of malaria.

6. *Entomological Observation*.—Entomological observations on the density of anophyline mosquitoes were carried out. Density in controlled areas continued to be very low. No infected mosquito was detected on dissection.

7. *Malaria morbidity*.—Malaria morbidity rate continued to be very low. The rate per thousand of population during the year 1957 is given in the following table:—

TABLE XIII

Coalfield	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Remarks
Jharia . . . . .	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.3	
Ranigani . . . . .	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.40	2.7	1.8	
Hazaribagh . . . . .	1.97	1.8	2.7	1.77	2.6	3.47	1.5	2.7	2.04	2.07	2.2	2.5	
Pench Valley . . . . .	1.71	1.33	1.84	1.35	2.35	2.03	1.68	2.12	2.74	3.53	2.92	2.02	
Chanda . . . . .	5.63	4.22	4.70	4.63	4.77	4.75	4.19	5.18	7.41	7.60	5.24	4.93	
Korea . . . . .	3.45	3.44	4.14	3.94	5.93	5.82	9.49	7.99	8.77	8.16	5.72	5.78	
Margherita . . . . .	Nil	Nil	0.09	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.0	4.2	3.8	1.3	0.75	0.06	
Talcher . . . . .	4.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	
Sambalpur . . . . .	22.5	17.1	14.9	14.3	9.8	*5.4	*6.0	*3.9	*1.4	*1.5	@4.1	19.2	
Hyderabad . . . . .	0.57	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.28	0.5	0.5	

@Including the malaria incidence figures from Rampur Colliery.

\*Due to lock-out of Rampur Colliery, the Colliery hospital of Rampur Colliery was closed and no malaria incidence report was available from the hospital.

8. *Annual Health Exhibition.*—This section participated in the Annual Health Exhibition organised by the Jharia Mines Board of Health, Dhanbad and sponsored by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund. Lectures and demonstrations were held to educate the miners in malaria prevention and control.

### Miners' Institutes

For providing educational and recreational facilities to colliery workers and their dependents, miners' institutes, each comprising a Centre for the welfare of women and children, an Adult Education Centre and a Children's Parks, are established in the various coalfields. For obvious reasons, these centres have to be located in suitable buildings in the vicinity of workers' dwellings. Due to shortage of such buildings, the Organisation are erecting its own buildings at central places where suitable pieces of land are made available by collieries on reasonable terms. The difficulty in obtaining such pieces of land accounts for the slow progress in the establishment of miners' institutes. Out of 60 institute buildings, sanctioned for construction in various coalfields, forty-six had only been completed upto the end of the year, as shown in the following table:—

TABLE XIV

Coalfield	No. sanctioned	No. completed with location	No. under construction	No. yet to be constructed
1	2	3	4	5
Jharia . . . . .	13	1. Bhuli . . . . . 2. Bhulanbararee . . . . . 3. Loyabad . . . . . 4. Lodna . . . . . 5. Malkera . . . . . 6. Jamadoba . . . . . 7. Tata Sijua . . . . . 8. South Balliari Kendwadiah . . . . . 9. Kusunda-Nayadce . . . . . 10. Mudidih . . . . . 11. Digwadiah . . . . .	..	2
Mugma . . . . .	3	1. Nirsia . . . . . 2. Saltore . . . . .	1. Chauch . . . . .	..
Bokaro . . . . .	7	1. Bokaro No. I . . . . . 2. Bokaro No. II . . . . . 3. Kargali No. I . . . . . 4. Kargali No. II . . . . . 5. Swang . . . . . 6. Jeangdih . . . . .	..	1
Karanpura Ramgarh . . . . .	5	1. Religora . . . . . 2. Sirka . . . . . 3. Bhurkunda . . . . .	..	2
Giridih . . . . .	1	1. Benladih . . . . .	..	1
Ranigani . . . . .	9	1. Chinkauri . . . . . 2. Jaykay Nagar . . . . . 3. Shankerpur . . . . . 4. Methani . . . . . 5. Sitalpur . . . . . 6. Damoda . . . . .	..	3
Pench Valley . . . . .	3	1. Damua . . . . . 2. Chandametia . . . . .	Newtonchikil	
Korea . . . . .	4	1. South Jhagrakhand . . . . . 2. Kurasia . . . . .	..	2

1	2	3	4	5
Vindya Pradesh	3	1. Nowrozabad 2. Burhar 3. Birsingpur	..	..
Chanda	1	1. Ballarpur	..	..
Assam	1	..	..	1
Talcher	1	1. Dubelbera	..	..
Sambalpur	1	1. Hingir-Rampur	..	..
Hyderabad	8	1. Birley Pit 2. Ramavaram 3. Collie line 4. Incline No. 3 5. Tandur No. I 6. Tandur No. II 7. Sasti	Yellandu	..
TOTAL	60	46	3	11

In respect of the 11 buildings to be constructed, negotiations with collieries for gift of lease on payment of nominal rent of suitable piece of land on reasonable terms were in progress. Construction of the institute building at Chanch Colliery in the Mugma Coalfield reached 3 feet above plinth. Work on the buildings at Newton Chickli Colliery in the Pench Valley Coalfield and at Yellandu in Andhra Pradesh was nearing completion.

*Centres for the welfare of women and children*

1. *Centres and their location.*—The women and children's welfare section which was started in April 1947 entered the eleventh year of its existence. Up to the end of last year 47 centres were functioning in the various Coalfields. During the year under review five more centres started functioning. Pending construction of the miners' institute buildings, the centres are located in accommodation temporarily made available by colliery owners. The table below indicates the position as on the 31st March, 1958:—

TABLE XV

Coalfield	No. sanctioned	No. functioning with location	No. yet to be started
1	2	3	4
Jharia	13	1. Parherdih (Fund's Building) 2. Bhulanbarace (Miners Institute) 3. Bhuli 4. Tara Sijua 5. Kusunda-Nayadce 6. Jamadeba 7. Malkera 8. Lodna 9. Loyabad 10. South Balliari Kendwadih 11. Digwadih 12. Mudidih 13. Kustore (Colly building)	..
Mugma	3	1. Nirsa 2. Saltore	(M.I.) 1
Bokaro	7	1. Bokaro No. I 2. Bokaro No. II 3. Kargali No. I 4. Kargali No. II 5. Swang 6. Jeranpdih	.. 1

1	2	3	4	5
Karanpura—Ramgarh	5	1. Religora 2. Sirka 3. Bhurkunda 4. Karanpura-Dwarkhand (Colly. Building)	(M.I.) " " "	1
Giridih	1	Baniadih	(Miners' Institute)	..
Raniganj	9	1. Chinkauri 2. Methani 3. Jaykaynagar 4. Sitalpur 5. Shankerpur 6. Damoda 7. Jambar Selected	" " " " " " (Colly. building)	2 ..
Pench Valley	3	1. Fklehra 2. Darnua 3. Chaudametia	" (Miners' Institute) "	..
Korea	4	1. South Jhagrakhand 2. Kurasia	" "	2
Vindhya Pradesh	3	1. Nowrozabad 2. Birhi gpur 3. Burhar	(Miners' Institute) " "	..
Chanda	1	1. Balarpur	(Colly. building)	..
Talchor	1	1. Deulbera	(Miners' Institute)	..
Sambalpur	1	..	..	1
Assam	1	Baragolai	(Colly building)	..
Andhra Pradesh	9	1. Birley Pit 2. Ramavaram 3. Coolie Line 4. Incline No. 3 5. Ladies-cum-Mat. & Child Welfare Centre. 6. Tandur No. 1 7. Tandur No. 2 8. Sisti	(Miners' Institute) " " " " " " "	1
TOTAL	67	52		9

A women's welfare centre was opened at Palana Colliery in Rajasthan during the year. The centre had to be closed due to certain difficulties experienced by the staff. It was, therefore, decided to open adult education centre at the colliery instead of a women's welfare centre.

2. *Children's welfare.*—The centres continued to provide elementary education to workers' children up to Class II. The children attending the centres were given bath in the morning by the Aya of the centre. They were then dressed with the garments supplied free by the Organisation. Free supply of garments to children twice a year has been sanctioned by Government. In all the centres Balsabha was organised by the children themselves under the guidance of Sevikas every Saturday and discussions on topics of general interest to children were held. Healthy and interesting games continued to be organised in all the centres.

There were 2,544 children on roll on the 31st March, 1958 in all the centres (excluding those in Andhra Pradesh). Six hundred ninety-five children were promoted to higher classes during the year. The number of children referred to higher schools was 192.

3. *Milk and tiffin to children.*—Supply of milk and tiffin to children attending the centres at a cost of Rs. 185 non-recurring per centre and Rs. 36 per child per annum recurring was introduced at all the centres. Chura, gur, fruits and UNICEF milk powder were supplied to the children on every working day between 8-30 and 9 A.M.

4. *Medical check-up of Health of children.*—Arrangements were made for medical examination of the children attending the centres. Weighing machines, health cards, multi-vitamin tablets were provided at all the centres for efficient implementation of the scheme. Medical Officers of the Fund and in places where there were no Fund's medical institutions, the medical officers of selected colliery hospitals were required to check-up the health of the children every quarter. Their reports and prescriptions were being followed up by the field worker of the centres concerned, who were to arrange for treatment according to prescription either at the Fund's Medical Institutions or in the colliery hospitals. Multi-vitamin tablets were distributed at the centres according to prescription. Height and weight of the children had to be taken by the Field Worker monthly. She had to record improvements in the Health Cards and also maintain the progress register.

5. *Welfare of women.*—Vocational training to workers' wives and other female dependants continued to be given in all the centres. At each centre, one sewing machine and other materials required for handicrafts are provided. Knitting wages were also paid to kamins to encourage them to take up this vocation as a cottage industry venture.

There were 478 kamins on roll on the 31st March, 1958 in all the centres (excluding those in Andhra Pradesh). The Kamins knitted quite a large number of Sweaters, Frocks, Blouses, Shirts, Pants, etc., during the year.

To encourage the kamins to learn reading and writing literacy classes were held in all the centres. Two hundred and sixty-five kamins were attending the classes. A total of 194 kamins were made literate during the year, bringing the total from the commencement of the drive in 1955 to 449.

6. *Dhowrah visit.*—The Field Workers or Centres-in-charge were to dhowrahs daily and spent three hours. They spent at least five minutes in each house and talked to the women in a friendly manner on various matters connected with the general welfare of the miners' families and the improvement of their standard of living, such as education, cottage industries, kitchen-gardening, poultry keeping, evil effects of drinking and gambling, civic duties, the hygiene and economic methods of food preservation, etc. They also assist the women folk in admission to hospitals as and when necessity arose. Propaganda regarding the advantage of family planning was carried on by the Field Workers of the Bihar and Bengal Coalfields. Three hundred and thirty-two kamins were given advice during the year.

7. *Cultural activities.*—For providing recreation to women attending the centres, radios or gramophones with records have been provided at the centres. Magazines are also supplied.

Saraswati Puja, dramatic performances and picnic were organised at many of the centres. A dance-drama 'Krishna Leela' was staged at the Patherdih Women's Welfare Centre and also at Jagjivan Nagar on the 6th and 7th May, 1957 and it was highly appreciated. The miners' welfare week was celebrated at all the centres from 26th January to 1st February, 1958. Knitting and craft competition were held during the week. Sports were also organised and prizes were awarded to children and kamins according to their success.

8. *Gardening.*—To beautify the premises of the institutes, gardening was introduced. Necessary implements like land-mover, garden scissors, spades, etc., were supplied.

#### Adult Education Centres

1. *Centres and their location.*—The working of the Adult Education Scheme stepped into the seventh year of its existence. Pending construction of miners' institute buildings the adult education centres are also run in temporary accommodation offered by colliery owners. Upto the end of last year 50 centres had been functioning. Three new centres started functioning during the year. The

following table will indicate the location of the various centres as on the 31st March, 1958:—

TABLE XVI

Coalfield	No. sanctioned	No. of functioning with location	No. to be opened
<b>Jheria</b>	13	1. Bhuli 2. Tata-Sijua 3. Malkera 4. Bhulanbararee 5. Lodna 6. Jamadoba 7. South Balliari 8. Kenduadih 9. Kusunda Nayadih 10. Mudidih 11. Loyabad 12. Digwadih 13. South Tisra 13. Kenduadih (Miners, Institute)	..
<b>Mugma</b>	3	1. Nirsa 2. Saltore (Miners, Institute)	1
<b>Bokaro</b>	7	1. Bokaro No. I 2. Bokaro No. II 3. Kargali No. I 4. Kargali No. II 5. Swang 6. Jorangdih (Colliery building)	1
<b>Karanpura-Ramgarh</b>	5	1. Religora 2. Sirka 3. Bhurkunda 4. West Bokaro 5. Sone Valley Hutar (Colliery building)	..
<b>Giridih</b>	1	1. Beniadih (Miners' Institute)	..
<b>Raniganj</b>	9	1. Chinakuri 2. Methani 3. Jay-kay-nagar 4. Sitalpur 5. Shankarpur 6. Damoda (Colliery building)	2
<b>Talcher</b>	2	7. Jambad Selected 1. Deulbera (Miners' Institute)	..
<b>Sambalpur</b>	1	2. M. & S. M. Colliery (Funds building)	..
<b>Pench Valley</b>	3	1. Hinger Rampur (Miners' Institute) 1. Damua (Miners' Institute)	..
<b>Korea</b>	4	2. Chandametta (Colliery building) 3. Eklehra (Miners' Institute) 1. South Jagrakhand (Miners' Institute)	2
<b>Vindhya Pradesh</b>	3	2. Kutasia 1. Nowrazabad 2. Burhur 3. Birsingpur 1. Ballarpur	..
<b>Chanda</b>	1	..	..
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	8	1. to 4 In miners'institutes at Kothagudium. 5 & 6. In Miners' institutes at Tandur. 7. Sasti (Miners' Institute)	1
<b>Assam</b>	1	..	1
<b>Rajasthan</b>	1	..	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	62	53	9



Efforts were being continued to find suitable accommodation for the remaining nine centres. The centre at Rajasthan was expected to start functioning shortly.

2. *Education to miners.*—The adult education instructor teaches the workers 3 R's and acquaints them with labour laws. He also imparts them social education so that they may be useful citizens. Through the media of radio and daily newspapers the workers are given information of current day affairs. Instruction is also imparted in the elementary principles of hygiene, nutritive value of different diets, temperance, etc. The workers attending the centres, elect their own leader who is paid an allowance of Rs. 25 p.m. from the Organisation.

More than 8,300 workers had enrolled themselves at the centres. The average daily attendance was about 4,000 either for recreation or for literacy purposes. Nine hundred and thirty-six adults were made literate during the year. The total number of adults made literate upto the end of the year was 5,487.

The post literacy programme continued to be looked after. A small library containing about 400 books was being maintained at each centre, which was used by a fairly large number of persons.

Lectures were arranged at all the centres. On an average fifty-six lectures were given at each centre.

Study tours and excursions to places of interest were arranged. About hundred workers from four centres visited Sindri Fertilizer Factory, Maithon Dam, Chittaranjan Locomotive and Bokaro Thermal Plant.

3. *Cultural activities.*—During the year 55 musical concerts, 4 physical and yogic feats, 12 Birha programmes, 26 magic shows, 3 folk dances, 12 kawali programmes and 13 variety shows were held at different centres. Bhajan and Kirtan were weekly features at the centres. Twenty social, historical and mythological dramas were staged by the workers. Two football and two volley-ball tournaments were arranged during the year. Badminton, Table tennis and Carrom board were daily features at some of the centres and Tennis, Ring, Ludo and Chess at all the centres.

4. *Other activities.*—All national festivals, viz., Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhiji's Birth Day were celebrated in a befitting manner at all the centres—Rabindra Jayanti, Babu Kuwar Singh Day, Tulsi Jayanti, Krishna Jayanti, and Saraswati Puja were also celebrated at some of the centres. Miners' Welfare Week, Health Week and other campaigns and drives were also arranged.

The 16 mm film projector in the Jharia Coalfield was used for exhibition of 177 shows during the year. Provision of such film projectors in other coalfields was awaiting supply of units from the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals with whom indents had already been placed.

#### *Other Educational and Recreational Activities*

1. *Primary Schools.*—Grants-in-aid continued to be paid to the three schools in Talcher, four in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Assam, Darjeeling and Korea coalfields as detailed below:—

Talcher	1. M. & S. M. Rly. Dara Colliery School	235	0	p.m.
	2. Deulbera Colliery School	282	0	p.m.
	3. Villiera Colliery School	89	2	p.m.
Andhra Pradesh	1. St. Mary's School	90	0	p.m.
	2. St. Andrew's Mission School	90	0	p.m.
	3. Hindi Pathshala	70	0	p.m.
	4. Tandur Kindergarten School	90	0	p.m.
Assam	Lower Primary School at Chera-Punji	100	0	p.m.
Darjeeling	Begrakote M. E. School	100	0	p.m.
Korea	Lahiri School	200	0	p.m.

For the period from the 1st July, 1957 to the 28th February, 1958, a sum of Rs. 1,203 was sanctioned for payments to M. & S.M. Railway Colliery School, as additional grant. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 500 was also sanctioned for payment to the Lahiri School for purchase of furniture and equipment.

The question of continuance of the grants-in-aid to the aforesaid ten schools was considered by the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 4th February, 1958 and it was suggested that the grants might be continued upto the 31st March, 1959, that the managements concerned might be informed that

the Fund would not be responsible for the grant after that date and that they should approach the State Government concerned for necessary financial assistance.

In regard to the question of opening primary schools in the miners' institutes and other hired buildings, it was approved by the Advisory Committee that in view of the fact that in the miners' institutes instruction to children upto class II standard was already being imparted, these might be converted into full-fledged primary schools and that the matter might be taken up with the State Governments concerned who should be requested to provide staff and salary for those schools, accommodation and equipment being made available at the institutes by the Fund.

2. *Technical and Vocational Training Centre.*—In regard to the technical and vocational training centre which had been proposed to be started at Bhuli as a joint enterprise of the State Government of Bihar and the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation, the State Government revised their proposal. They decided to start the Centre at Dhanbad in buildings to be constructed by them and requested the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation to pay an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lac for reservation of 50 per cent. of the seats for the dependants of coal miners and to allow them to start the centre temporarily at Bhuli pending construction of the permanent buildings at Dhanbad. In view of the fact that the institute would be located at Dhanbad which is an important mining area, it should necessarily attract miners' dependants in large number. It was, therefore, considered that there should be no necessity for any special reservation upto 50 per cent. of seats for miners' dependants or for making any *ad hoc* grant to the State Government. The State Government will, however, be allowed to utilise the buildings at Bhuli for temporary location of the institute on payment of rent. A representative of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee will be a member of the Committee for selection of candidates for admission to the institute.

3. *Training of Welfare Personnel.*—In the Second Five Year Plan a scheme for the training of 500 welfare personnel to be run by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation had been included. The scheme was sanctioned towards the end of the year. Detailed estimates were submitted for sanction. The training was to commence early in 1958-59.

The scheme envisages imparting of training to persons to enable them to run welfare and social education centres, to organise community welfare to manage small canteens, reading rooms and such other multi-purpose welfare programmes and activities. Both men and women will be trained. The period of training will be six months. The trainees will be drawn partly from the Central and State Governments, and employers' and workers' associations and partly from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation. Arrangements for board and lodging of the trainees will be made by the Organisation. The charges fixed for each trainee, will be made by the Organisation. The charges fixed for each trainee are Rs. 50 p.m. for board and lodging and Rs. 200 for tuition fee.

4. *Grant of Scholarship.*—The scheme of grant of scholarship to sons and daughters of colliery employees at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. per scholar for general education and at Rs. 30 for technical education was introduced during the year. Thirty-nine scholarships for general education and six for technical education were awarded.

5. *Games and Sports.*—The amounts sanctioned for organising games and sports for colliery workers in different coalfields during the year are given below:—

	Rs
1. Jharia . . . . .	7,500
2. Raniganj . . . . .	7,500
3. Giridih . . . . .	500
4. Ramgarh-Karanpura . . . . .	1,000
5. Bokaro . . . . .	1,800
6. Chanda . . . . .	2,000
7. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	8,000
8. Assam . . . . .	500
9. Talcher . . . . .	1,000
10. Smabalpur . . . . .	1,000

6. *Health Week.*—Health week/fortnight was organised in the Jharia, Raniganj, Hazaribagh and Andhra Pradesh coalfields. A grant of Rs 3500 was made towards its observance in each of the Jharia, Raniganj and Hazaribagh coalfields and a sum of Rs. 8,000 was spent for organising it in Andhra Pradesh coalfields.

**7. Miners' Welfare Week.**—The Miners' Welfare Week was observed during January, 1958 in all the Fund's institutions in different coalfields. The total amount sanctioned for expenditure in the various coalfields for this was Rs. 9,000 (Rupees Nine thousand only).

**8. Exhibition of Films.**—The mobile cinema units in the Jharia, Ramganj, Karanpura, Ramgarh and Pench Valley coalfields gave a total of 627 shows during the year. In the Andhra Pradesh coalfields 9 films were shown through the film projectors run by the Fund in that area. The projectors having become old, new ones were purchased towards the end of the year.

#### *Enforcement Statutory Provisions*

**1. Coal Mines Pithead Baths.**—The Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946 continued to be administered by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation. Under the Rules it is obligatory to provide pithead baths at every coal mine whose monthly output during the previous calendar year exceeded 500 tons. Exemption from the provision of pithead baths is granted in case of those mines, the resources of which are not sufficient to enable them to make adequate supply of water and also to those which are likely to be exhausted within the next three years. The total number of collieries where pithead baths had been completed was 185 and that of collieries where they were under construction was 89.

**2. Creches in Coal Mines.**—The administration of the Mines Creche Rules, 1946 continued to be the responsibility of this Organisation. Under the Rules it is obligatory for every colliery to provide a creche except at those collieries whose productive capacity is likely to be exhausted within the next three years. Creches had been completed in a total of 336 collieries and they were under construction in 99 collieries. Supply of diet to children at the creches was made compulsory. Introduction of diet as a statutory obligation had improved matters. Attendance of children increased as also the popularity of the creches.

**3. Prosecutions.**—For contravention of Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules and Mines Creche Rules 97 prosecutions were launched during the year.

**4. Training of Creche Attendants.**—The Mines Creche Rules provides for prescribing qualifications for creche attendants. In order to enable colliery owners to get trained staff, the Fund arranged for the training of creche attendants. Collieries where creche attendants are employed are required to re-imburse to the Fund the cost of training charges at Rs. 500 per candidate. 411 candidates had been trained upto the 31st March, 1958 and 252 colliery companies had deposited training charges at Rs. 500 per candidate.

**5. Maternity Benefit.**—The Mines Maternity Benefit Act and the Rules made thereunder are also administered by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation. During the year mines maternity benefit was paid in a total of 3,159 cases.

**6. Workmen's Compensation.**—The members of the Inspectorate of the Organisation have been following up cases of accidents in coal mines which involve payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. No legal authority to enforce quick settlement of such cases has, however, been given. Out of a total of 4,870 cases reported, 3,637 cases were followed up during the year, 3,593 were admitted and 144 were not admitted. Payment was made in 3,105 cases.

#### *Water Supply*

**1. Jharia Coalfield.**—The Damodar Water Supply Scheme of the Jharia Water Board was included under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme (Rural) and no assistance was therefore granted to the Board out of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, as previously decided.

The request of the Jharia Water Board for grant of a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 for augmenting the Board's existing water supply arrangement was dropped for the present. The question of payment of subsidy of Rs. 25,000 from the Fund to the Board for the work of survey of water supply in the Jharia Coalfield was also dropped.

**2. Hyderabad Coalfield.**—The scheme of water supply received from Messrs. Singareni Collieries Limited was examined and found to have not been submitted in the form of a regular works estimate. The company was required to submit revised scheme.

**3. Pench Valley Coalfields.**—A copy of the survey report of the water supply scheme for the Pench Valley Coalfield was received from the Public Health Engineer, Madhya Pradesh. The Government of Madhya Pradesh was requested to consider the question of implementing the scheme with the assistance they might get under the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme of the Government of India, Ministry of Health and the Planning Commission.

The scheme prepared by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. for augmenting water supply arrangement in the company's collieries was under examination.

**4. Raniganj Coalfield.**—A copy of the water supply scheme prepared by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal was received. The Advisory Committee considered the scheme at the meeting held on the 24th September, 1957 and decided that the State Government of West Bengal might be requested in the first instance to sponsor the scheme. The State Government was requested to consider the desirability of implementing the scheme and enquired as to what amount the State Government would contribute towards the total cost of the scheme.

**5. Vindhya Pradesh.**—The water supply scheme submitted by the colliery in the Vindhya Pradesh Coalfields were considered by the State Government and found to be defective. They proposed that fresh comprehensive survey should be undertaken before preparing scheme. The Vindhya Pradesh Government requested the Government of India to sanction grant of Rs. 10,000 for conducting the survey. In reply, it was stated that the Public Health Engineering Department of Madhya Pradesh Government would be the appropriate authority for conducting the survey with such assistance as may be available from the Central Public Health Organisation and that the cost for conducting survey should be borne by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

**6. Giridih Coalfield.**—Construction of 8 wells in the Giridih Coalfield by the Fund was completed.

**7. Other Coalfields.**—The water supply Committee consisting of 4 members met on the 14th May, 1957 and 21st December, 1957 and examined the following schemes of water supply.

- |     |                            |   |
|-----|----------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Water Supply Scheme of the | West Chirimi Colliery.  |
| 2.  | Do.                        | Birsinghpur Colliery.   |
| 3.  | Do.                        | North Chirimiri Colliery.   |
| 4.  | Do.                        | Laidih Group of Colliery of M/s. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.   |
| 5.  | Do.                        | For Collieries at the Eastern side of Pench Valley belonging to M/s. Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd. Parasia. |
| 6.  | Do.                        | Joypur Colliery Assam.  |
| 7.  | Do.                        | Dilly Colliery, Assam.  |
| 8.  | Do.                        | Newton Chikili Colliery, Parasia.   |
| 9.  | Do.                        | Bokaro, Swang and Jerangdih Colliery.   |
| 10. | Do.                        | Tandur Colliery.  |
| 11. | Do.                        | Sasti Colliery.   |
| 12. | Do.                        | Birsinghpur, Colliery.  |

The collieries were asked to furnish further details and the Coalfield Sub-Committees were requested to furnish their recommendations on a few schemes.

**8. Wells.**—Estimates and plans in respect of wells to be constructed at various collieries in the Hazaribagh and Raniganj Coalfields were considered by the Finance Sub-Committee and the Advisory Committee at their meetings held on the 21st January, 1958 and the 4th February, 1958 respectively and approved. The recommendation of the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee in regard to sinking of wells were to be considered by the Water Supply Committee at the meeting to be held in May, 1958.

#### *Other Amenities*

**1. Death Benefit.**—The scheme for grant of financial assistance from the Fund to the widows and school going children of colliery workers who meet death as a result of fatal accidents at the collieries at the following rates, was in operation during the year:—

- (1) A monthly allowance of Rs. 10 per month to the widow of the deceased worker for a period of two years.
- (2) A scholarship of Rs. 5 per month to each of the children of the deceased worker attending school for a period of three years.

A total sum of Rs. 14,160 had been sanctioned for payment to 83 widows and 8 children.

2. *Co-operative Movement in the Coalfields.*—Among the social problems of the coal mining labour, indebtedness is one of the most outstanding. Considering the plight of the coal miners as a result of the activities of the usurious money-lenders, the co-operative movement in the coalfields, which was dormant, had to be given fresh impetus. It was considered necessary that the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation should take initiative in the matter and in collaboration with the State Co-operative departments concerned get as many Consumers' Co-operative and Credit Societies established as possible.

Conferences of officers of the Bihar State Co-operative Department and the Fund and representative of colliery workers and employers were held at Dhanbad on the 1st November and the 16th December, 1957 to discuss the matter. Meetings were also held with the Co-operative authorities of West Bengal. The Inspectorate of the Organisation were asked to enforce vigorous drive by contacting colliery workers and employers and organising societies.

The post of an Inspector in Co-operatives under the Fund was created to render necessary guidance in establishment and running of co-operatives. Three employees of the Fund were deputed for training in the 3-week short course training in co-operatives of the Regional Training Institute, Barsul in West Bengal.

The question of grant of advances from the Fund to those societies requiring financial assistance was under consideration.

3. *Crafts Training.*—Two employees of the Organisation, one Field worker of the women's welfare section and an Adult Education Instructor were deputed to undergo training in Ambar Charkha. They completed the training. Arrangements were being made to introduce the craft in two of the miners' institutes.

A scheme for introduction of basket making craft in some of the miners' institutes on an experimental basis was being prepared. The post of an Instructor in basket making was created for imparting training in the craft.

#### Administration

The following table indicates the sanctioned strength of the Organisation and number of posts filled in and lying vacant as on the 31st March, 1958:—

TABLE XVII

Category of post	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Class I	22	17	5
Class II	70	50	20
Class III	898	807	91
Class IV	768	723	45

#### Statement of Account of the General Welfare Fund for the Year 1957-58.

Receipts	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Opening balance on 1-4-1957	3,50,30,208	Expenditure during the year 1957-58	61,86,250
Receipt during the year 1957-58	30,79,567	Closing balance on 31-3-58	3,19,23,525
TOTAL	3,81,09,775		3,81,09,775

Estimates of Receipts into and Expenditure from the General Welfare Fund during the year 1958-59 (original).

Receipts

Rs. 21,24,100

Expenditure

Rs. 1,01,45,000

[No. MII-15(13)'58.]

New Delhi, the 21st March 1959

**S.O. 644.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 83 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, S.O. 1375, dated the 3rd July 1958, namely:—

In the said notification, in Schedule I, under column I, for the entry "Mosaboni mines owned by M/s. Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., P.O. Mosaboni, District Singhbhum", the following shall be substituted, namely,

"Pathargora, Kondadah, Mosaboni, Bodia, Surda, Lapso and Rajkharsawan mines owned by M/s Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., P.O. Mosaboni, Distt. Singhbhum".

[No. MIII-5(4)/59.]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 13th March 1959

**S.O. 645.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946), and in supersession of the late Department of Labour Notification No. LR.11(53), dated the 10th May, 1957, the Central Government hereby exempts the industrial establishments under the ownership or management of the port authority administering the port of Vizagapatam (including the Dry Dock) from all the provisions of the said Act subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) to port authority shall publish or cause to be published consolidated rules relating to the matters set out in the Schedule to the said Act in a pamphlet form in the English language and the language or languages understood by the majority of the workmen;
- (2) before making any amendment to the said rules the port authority shall inform the workmen concerned by a notice on the notice board of the proposed amendment and shall consider any objection or suggestion that may be made thereto within twentyone days of such notice;
- (3) a copy of the pamphlet referred to in clause (1) above and a copy of every amendment thereto shall be supplied to each of the workmen concerned.

[No. LR-I/59/1/27/57-I.]

**S.O. 646.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 890, dated the 8th May 1952:—

for clause (2) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

- "(2) before making any amendment to the said rules the port authority shall inform the workmen concerned by a notice on the notice board of the proposed amendment and shall consider any objection or suggestion that may be made thereto within twentyone days of such notice;
- (3) a copy of the pamphlet referred to in clause (1) above and a copy of every amendment thereto shall be supplied to each of the workmen concerned."

[No. LR-I/59/1/27/57-II.]

**S.O. 647.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 882, dated the 7th May 1952:

for clause (2), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

- "(2) before making any amendment to the said rules the port authority shall inform the workmen concerned by a notice on the notice board

of the proposed amendment and shall consider any objection or suggestion that may be made thereto within twenty-one days of such notice;

- (3) a copy of the pamphlet referred to in clause (1) above and a copy of every amendment thereto shall be supplied to each of the workmen concerned."

[No. LR-I/59/1/27/57-III.]

**S.O. 648.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946), the Central Government hereby exempts the industrial establishments under the ownership or management of the port authority administering the port of Kandla from all the provisions of the said Act subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) the port authority shall publish or cause to be published consolidated rules relating to the matters set out in the Schedule to the said Act in a pamphlet form in the English language and the language or languages understood by the majority of the workmen;
- (2) before making any amendment to the said rules the port authority shall inform the workmen concerned by a notice on the notice board of the proposed amendment and shall consider any objection or suggestion that may be made thereto within twenty-one days of such notice;
- (3) a copy of the pamphlet referred to in clause (1) above and a copy of every amendment thereto shall be supplied to each of the workmen concerned.

[No. LR-I/59/1/27/57-IV.]

## ORDER

*New Delhi, the 16th March 1959*

**S.O. 649.**—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the Bombay Dock Labour Board and their workmen, represented by the Transport and Dock Workers' Union;

And whereas the Bombay Dock Labour Board and the Union have under sub-section (1) of section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred the dispute to arbitration by an Arbitration Agreement have forwarded to the Central Government under sub-section (3) of the said section a copy of the said Arbitration Agreement;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said Arbitration Agreement.

## FORM 'C'

## AGREEMENT

(Under section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

## BETWEEN

The Bombay Dock Labour Board

## AND

Stevedore Works registered under the provisions of Bombay Dock Works (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956.

## Name of Parties

**Representing Employers.**—The Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay.

**Representing Workmen.**—The Transport & Dock Workers' Union, Bombay.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following disputes to the arbitration of Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, presently President of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, City Ice Building, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.

The matters in dispute are as follows:—

- “(1) Whether the registered workers, both monthly and in pool, as well as the Staff should get 10 days sick leave with full pay and allowances in a year as against 7 days sick leave being granted to them at present?
- (2) Whether the registered workers working in the pool should get weekly off with pay; and if so what should be the rate of payment for the same and whether the payment in respect of the weekly off days should be exclusive of payment calculated under clause 31 of the Bombay Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956?
- (3) Whether the guaranteed minimum wages in accordance with clause 31 of the Bombay Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956 and holiday wages of the pool workers under clause 35 of the said Scheme should be calculated on the basis of their respective daily wage rates?

(i) The workmen's union is the Transport and Dock Workers' Union having their office at Nagindas Chambers Frere Road, Bombay-1.

(ii) The total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected is 5500.

(iii) The estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute is 5500.

(iv) We further agree that the decision of the said Arbitrator shall be binding on us.

*Dated the 26th day of February 1959*

Sd/-  
Secretary.

Sd/-  
President

Sd/-  
Secretary.

The Bombay Dock Labour Board,  
Representing Employers.

Transport & Dock Workers' Union,  
Representing the Workmen

Witness

1.

Sd/-

2.

Sd/-

I, F. Jeejeebhoy, hereby consent to act as sole Arbitrator in this matter, if Government so desires.

Sd/- F. JEEJEEBHAY.

CC. Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India etc, etc.

[No. LRIV-28(49)/58.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

#### ERRATUM

In Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. MI-3(2)/58, dated 27th February, 1959, published in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3(ii), dated 7th March, 1959, as S.O. 526, the following correction is to be made:—

At page 612, last line of the Notification—

for “Central Government under clause (e) (ii) by section 12(1)]”

read “Central Government under clause (e) (ii) of section 12(1)]”

#### MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

*New Delhi, the 14th March 1959*

S.O. 650.—It is hereby notified for general information that Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal, a member of the Central Board of Film Censors, retired under the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, with effect from the 5th March, 1959.

[No F.11/5/59-FC.]

S.O. 651.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958 read with section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shrimati Poornima A. Pakvasa, as a member of the Central Board of Film Censors with immediate effect *vice* Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal retired.

[No. F.11/5/59-FC.]



ORDER

*New Delhi, the 14th March 1959*

S.O. 652.—The Central Government hereby:—

- (a) directs, in pursuance of the provisions of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 3805, dated the 26th December, 1955 and in modification of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.O. 534, dated the 28th February 1959 that the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay shall consist of 31 members with immediate effect; and
- (b) notifies for general information that Shrimati Poornima A. Pakvasa, a member of the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay shall cease to be a member of the said Advisory Panel with immediate effect on her appointment as a member of the Central Board of Film Censors.

[No. 11/2/57-FC.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.

